A New DESCRIPTION OF HOLLAND, And the rest of the United Provinces In GENERAL.

CONTAINING

Their Government, Laws, Religion, Policy, and Strength; Their Customs, Manners, and Riches; Their Trade to the *Indies*, &c. Their Fishery and Bank, with a Particular Account of *Amsterdam*, *Hague*, *Roterdam*, and the other Principal Cities of *Holland*.

LONDON,
Printed for *H. Rhodes*, at the *Star*, the corner of *Bride-Lane*, in *Fleet-street*, 1701.

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The United Provinces.

CHAP. I.

Of the United Provinces in General.

UNder the Name of the *United Provinces* we understand the Dutchy of *Gueldres*, and Earldoms of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Zutphen*; The Signiories of *Utrecht*, *Frise*, *Overyssel*, and *Groningen*, which were formerly part of the *Seventeen Provinces* of the *Low Countrys*, which obey'd the King of *Spain*. 'Tis also farther to be observ'd,

that the Dutchy of *Guelders*, and the Earldom of *Zutphen* have but one Repreſentative in the Aſſembly of the States-General.

All theſe Provinces for a long time had their particular Lords; but *Mary*, the Daughter of *Charles the Bold*, Tranſlated 'em into the Houſe of *Auſtria*, when ſhe eſpous'd *Maximilian Philip* their Son, who Marry'd *Joan* the Daughter of *Ferdinand* of *Arragon*, and *Elizabeth* of *Caſtile*, and united them to the Monarchy of *Spain*, who enjoy'd 'em peaceably till the Reign of *Philip* II. who being a ſevere Prince, and naturally an Enemy to the Liberties of his Subjects, overturn'd thoſe of the *United Provinces*.

The Dutcheſs of *Parma* who had the Government, and Cardinal *Grandville*, who had the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs, undertook to ſet up the Tribunal of the *Inquiſition*, and to erect new Biſhopricks. Now in regard the Nobility thought that theſe Innovations tended to the Diminution of their Authority, and their Priviledges, Three hundred of the moſt conſiderable reſolv'd to Addreſs themſelves to the Governeſs, and beſeech her to conſider the prejudice which the Nobility and People would ſuffer, by the introducing ſuch Innovations, to the end ſhe might inform the Court of *Spain*.

Henry Bredorode deſcended from the Ancient Counts of *Holland*, was the Bearer of the Petition, which he preſented to the Dutcheſs the Fifth of *April* 1566. The Governeſs was at firſt ſurpriz'd to ſee ſuch a number of the Nobility Aſſembl'd together; But *Charles* Count of *Berlemont*, her Favourite, to diſpell her Fears, told

her, *They were only a few Beggars.* And because their Petition came the next day, the Confederates being at Dinner, and Discourſing what name to give to the Confederacy, they cry'd out at length, *Vive les Gueux, Long live the Beggars.* And *Brederode*, ſo ſoon as the Table was clear, hanging a Wallet about his Neck, took a wooden Ladle full of Wine and drank to the Company, and proteſted *He was ready to loſe his Life and Eſtate in defence of the Publick Liberty.* Thus having drank off the Wine, he gave the Wallet and the Ladle to the next Man, and ſo from Hand to Hand the *Health* and the *Proteſtation* went about with reiterated Acclamations, of *Long live the Gueux*; and this was the Original of the name of *Gueux*, which has made ſuch noiſe in *Europe*.

The Confederates alſo apparell'd themſelves in a Ruſſet Brown, and hung little wooden Spoons at their Girdles, at the ſame time carrying about their Necks a Medal which they caus'd to be Coin'd, with the Head of *Philip* II. on one ſide, and this Motto, *En tout Fidelles au Roy*; *In every thing Faithful to the King*: On the other ſide, Two Hands holding a Wallet, with this Deviſe, *Juſques a Porter la Beſace*; *Till we are reduc'd to carry a Wallet.* However, *Brederode*, to ſhew that the *Gueux* or Beggars, of which he was the Head, were no common Beggars, caus'd a Bottle and a Spoon of Gold to be made, which he wore a long time at his Girdle; which Bottle and Spoon are ſtill to be ſeen in Monſieur *Brederode's* Cabinet at *Utrecht*.

At the same time *Calvinism* was got into *Flanders*, which very much advanc'd the Confederates Affairs, who laid hold of the pretence of Religion, which has been the Incentive to all the Wars that have been in *Europe* for these Two Ages. Now in regard the King of *Spain* was of Opinion, that these Troubles would be soon allay'd, if he took the Government out of the Hands of a Woman, he gave it to *Ferdinand* of *Toledo*, Duke of *Alva*; who was in Truth a Great Captain, but Haughty, Covetous and Cruel to the highest Degree. Among an infinite number of People which he caus'd to perish by the Sword, the Count of *Egmont* and the Count of *Horn* were two; and the death of those two Lords incens'd the People to that degree, that that very Act of Cruelty, together with the extraordinary Taxes impos'd upon 'em, enforc'd the greatest part to withdraw themselves from their Obedience to *Spain*, and to chuse themselves out a Head and Chieftain, *William* of *Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, who was already retir'd into *Germany*, for fear of being sacrific'd to the wrath of *Philip* II. and to the cruelty of the Duke of *Alva*.

With this Prince a great number of Religionaries joyning, gave him an easie opportunity to raise a considerable Army, and to Declare himself an Enemy to the *Spaniards*: and thus came that Civil War to be kindl'd in the *Low Countries*, which lasted Fourscore and two Years, I mean till 1648. at what time, by the Treaty of Peace which was Sign'd at *Munster*, the King of *Spain* acknowledg'd the Republick of *Holland* for a Free State, and independent from his Crown.

'Tis not my design here to make a Recital of all the Transactions of that War, which would carry me too far from my Subject. *Strada* and several other Famous Authors have already sav'd me the labour, by handling that Affair, with a more then ordinary exactness.

The Arms of the States General of the *United Provinces* are a Lion, holding a Sword in one Paw, and a bundle of Seven Arrows in the other, alluding to the *Seven Provinces*, which united together at *Utrecht* for Liberty and Religion, the 13th of *January* 1579. but the Prince of *Orange* did not Sign it till *May* following, with this Restriction, That the Union should not in any thing lessen the Power and Authority of the Arch-Duke *Matthias*. The Chief Forte of this Union consisted in the following Heads drawn from the Original it self.

1. The *Seven Provinces* unite themselves, as if they were but one Province, and so, as never to be divided by Testament, Donation, Exchange, Sale or Agreement; reserving to each particular Province and City, all Priviledges, Rights, Customs and Statutes; in adjudging whereof, or of any Differences that shall arise between any of the Provinces, the rest, shall meddle no farther, then only to intercede in the Agreement.

They bind themselves to assist one another with Life and Force, against all Force and Assault made upon any of them, whether upon pretence of Royal Majesty, of restoring the Catholick Religion, or any other whatsoever.

All Frontier Towns belonging to the Union, if old, and in a bad condition, to be fortified at

the Charge of the Provinces where they lye; but New ones to be erected at the Charge of the Generality.

All Impoſts and Cuſtoms, from Three Months to Three Months, to be offer'd to be Lett to them that bid moſt; and as for the Incomes of the Royal Majeſty, to be employed for the common Defence.

All Inhabitants to be Lifted and Train'd within a Month, from 18 to 60 Years of Age. Peace and War, not to be made without the conſent of all the Provinces. Other Caſes that concern the management of both Peace and War, to be carried by Plurality of Voices. Differences that ſhall ariſe thereupon, to be determin'd by the Stat-holders.

Neighbouring Princes, Lords, Signiories and Cities, to be admitted into the Union, by conſent of the Provinces.

As for Religion, thoſe of *Holland* and *Zealand* ſhall act therein as ſeems good to themſelves. The other Provinces may regulate themſelves by what Arch-Duke *Matthias* ſhall order and ſettle; or elſe as they ſhall judge to be moſt for the Peace and Welfare of their particular Provinces: Provided, every one remain free in his Religion, and that no Man be examin'd or troubled, or perſecuted for that Cauſe, according to the Pacification of *Ghent*.

In caſe of any Diſſention or Difference between Provinces, if it concern one in particular, it ſhall be accommodated by the others; if it concern all in general, by the Statholders. In both which Caſes, Sentence to be pronounc'd

within a Month, and without Appeal or Reviſion.

The States to be held, as has been formerly us'd, and the Mint in ſuch manner as ſhall hereafter be agreed by all the Provinces.

The Interpretation of theſe Articles to remain in the States; but in caſe they cannot agree, in the Statholders.

They bind themſelves to fall upon, ſeize and impriſon all thoſe, who ſhall in any manner whatever act contrary to theſe Articles: in which caſe no Priviledge or Exemption to be valid.

This Union was Ratified in 1583. and there was further added, that only the *Reformed Religion* ſhould be allow'd free Exerciſe in all the Countries ſubject to the Republick. And thus began the Eſtabliſhment of this Famous Republick, whoſe Strength and Policy has made themſelves known as well to the Old as New World.

CHAP. II.

Of the Situation of the United-Provinces, *Their Extent, Their Quality, Their Rivers, and Their Money.*

Bounds. THeſe Provinces are bounded to the *Eaſt* by the Biſhoprick of *Munſter*, by the Catholick Provinces to the *South*, and by the Ocean to the *Weſt* and *North*. This State is but of a very ſmall Extent, ſtretching no farther then about 50 Leagues from *South* to *North*, and about 35 from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*; nevertheleſs,

within this narrow compass, it contains more People then *Spain* and *Portugal*.

Division. I have already said that the State was divided into Eight Provinces, under Seven Heads, the Dutchy of *Guelders* and the Earldom of *Zutphen* making but one. The rest are the Earldoms of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Signiories of *Utrecht*, *Frize*, *Overyssel*, and *Groningue*.

Fertility. The Soil, for the most part, especially in the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, is very Marshy. There are nothing but Meadows, where infinite numbers of Cattle feed Night and Day, from *March* to *October*, at what time the Waters beginning to swell, by reason of the continual Rains and Winds, overflow all the Country. For in regard the whole Country is but one continu'd Level, intercut with an infinite number of Canalls, all the Villages seem to swim in the Sea during all that time. In *February*, when the Frost breaks, and the Ice is thaw'd, they empty all those Waters with Windmills; and the Fields appear more lovely then ever, the Inundation having only enrich'd and fatten'd the Earth, and kill'd the Vermin.

In some parts, more especially in the *North* parts of *Holland*, the Earth quakes under your Feet in such a manner, that a Person who is walking not above Ten Paces from ye, shall make the Earth move under your Feet. It would be impossible to Travel in that Country, if

if the Industry of the People had not every where rais'd Causeys for the Horses and Waggons to Travel securely.

The Provinces neighbouring upon the Bishoprick of *Munster*, are not so full of Bogs; and therefore they sow a small quantity of Corn in those Countries; but the quantity which they Reap is so small in comparison of the number of the Inhabitants, that 'tis commonly said, that all the Corn that grows in the *Low Country's* would not suffice to feed the Servants. All this while *Holland* is look't upon to be the best furnish'd Granary in *Europe*, so that generally they never eat any Wheat, which is not above six Years old. For every Year the Magazines are replenish'd with Corn which they fetch from *Poland* and *Muscovy*; and if the *North* fails 'em, then they have it from *Sicily* and *Barbary*.

Their Cheese is better there then in other Places, and their Cows and Horses are larger and stronger. The Spring is much shorter, and less agreeable then in *England*, and they have more Cold then Heat, not but that sometimes the heat of their Summers is less supportable then in *France*, but it is not of long continuance; and it has been known when the violence of the Heat has given way to the violence of the Cold, without any middle Temper between. The Country is not wholsome for Strangers, tho the Natives live to a good Age; but neither the one nor the other can well preserve themselves from the Scurvy, which rots their Teeth, and is frequently the cause of other incurable Distempers.

But that which is so hurtful to their Bodies, the moisture of the Air, is the occasion of the great neatness of their Houses and cleanliness in their Towns. For without the assistance of that good Order, their Country were never to be inhabited by such crouds of People, in regard the Air would corrupt upon every hot season, and expose the Inhabitants to Epidemic and Infectious Diseases, which however, they hardly escape three Summers together, especially about *Leyden*, where the Waters are not so easily renew'd.

Rivers. The Country is water'd with the Rivers of the *Rhine*, the *Meuse*, the *Yssel*, and some other Rivers less considerable. The *Rhine* divides it self into several Branches, which are like so many great Rivers; of which, the least remarkable preserves the name of the *Rhine*, and looses it self in the Sands near the Sea, below *Leyden*; and as for the other Branches call'd the *Wahal* and the *Leeks*, they throw themselves into the *Meuse*.

Formerly the Forces of a State were conjectur'd at by the number of the Inhabitants, because the Disputes that arise between the Neighbours, were decided by one or two Battels, without entertaining Foreigners, as is the common practice at this day. The Bodies of the Armies were compos'd as they are still at this day in *Poland*, where the Nobility of the Kingdom are bound to accompany the King in his Wars, with a certain number of Men, according to the Largeness and Extent of the Signiories and

and Lands which they held of the Crown. But the strength of the Republick of *Holland* is not to be guess'd at by the number of her Inhabitants, but by the Situation and the Riches of it. In short, her Armies are almost all compos'd of Foreign Troops, which she entertains in her Pay; reserving her own People for Trade which enriches their Country, and affords 'em the means to purchase Men, among those who have neither so much Industry nor such an Inclination to Trade.

There is not any State of so small an Extent, wherein there are so great a number of strong Holds, and which appear better defended by Nature; the greatest part being environ'd by the Sea, Rivers, or broad Canalls, which the said Rivers make every where; and the Country being impassable for an Army, especially in the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, where by the means of Sluces, they can lay all the Country under Water.

The States-General of the *United-Provinces*, in times of Peace have always in Pay about 30000 Foot, and between 30 and 40 Men of War, that serve to Convoy their Merchant-men that are bound for the *Straights*, to protect 'em from the Pyrats of *Barbary*. But when they are at War with any of their Neighbors, they augment their Forces proportionably to the strength of their Enemy.

Revenue. The usual Revenue of the State, in time of Peace, amounts to Seven and twenty Millions of Livres, or rather, One and twenty.

twenty Millions of Gilders a Year, every Million making about Ninety thousand pound Sterling, which they Levy upon the Duties of importation and Exportation of Merchandizes that pass through *Holland*, to be thence transported into all the Countrys of *Europe*; or by way of Imposts which they lay upon Cattle, Houses, and Lands: but this Revenue is much enhanc'd in time of War by new Impositions, and new Taxes; *Holland* being the Country of the World, the best skill'd in raising of Money, from whence the Officers belonging to the Treasuries of the most part of the Princes of *Europe* have extracted all their Knowledge.

Money. There is not any State where you shall see so many sorts of currant Coin as in *Holland*. There are Ducats of Gold, Ducatoons of Gold, Ducatoons and halfe Ducatoons of Silver, Rix-Dollars, Halfe and Quarter Florins, Shillings, Pieces of Quarter Sous, Two Sous, One Sous, Dutes, and Penys. Six Sous make a Shilling, a Florin Twenty Sous, a Rix-Dollar Fifty; the Ducatoon of Silver Sixty three; the Ducatoon of Gold Fifteen Florins fifteen Sous; the Ducat Five Florins five Sous, &c. The Money of *Germany* goes in *Holland* according to its just Value, as well as the Money of *England* and *France*. For Example, a Louidore overweight goes for Nine Florins, or a hundred and fourscore Sous, and a Crown for Fifty Sous.

These several sorts of Money rise and fall according to the accidents of Time. For about 100 Years agoe, the States-General abated the

value

value of their Shillings one Twelfth part, at a time that in *France* the Money of the Kingdom was raised.

'Tis necessary also to observe this further, that the Merchants in their Accompts make use of the Term *Fine Gros*, which is worth 3 Florins; so that to signify Six hundred Florins, they say a Hundred Livres *de Gros*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Government.

THE Government of the *United-Provinces* is Democratical, with an intermixture of Aristocracy. For the Members of the States-General are of the Nobility; but the greatest part are taken from among the People.

These Provinces were Governed by Counts of *Holland*, who were Soveraigns from *Thierri*, Duke of *Aquitain*, to whom *Charles the Bald* gave it in 863. till the beginning of the Fifteenth Age: that *Charles* the V. who had enjoy'd it very quietly, left it to *Philip* II. his Son. This *Charles V.* being born in the *Low Countries*, and being naturally Mild and Generous, easily obliged the People to permit him to March with his Foreign Forces through their Country, to make War against *France*, tho it were contrary to Custom, and tho they had not given the same leave to his Predecessors; which proves sufficiently, that they have always had a Spirit of Liberty.

Philip

Philip II. who took possession of it in 1556. being Born in *Spain*, inherited his Fathers Dominions, but not his Mildness nor his Generosity. He left the Low Countrys to a Governor, remov'd from the Court, and from the Principal Offices all the *Flemings* whom *Charles* V. had advanc'd, in acknowledgment of their Merits, or other good Services. Thus the little Confidence which he shew'd himself to have for his *Flemish* Subjects, and his refusal to recall the Foreign Forces which he kept in Pay among 'em in a time of profound Peace, utterly alienated the Affections of the People, and incens'd 'em to withdraw themselves from their Obedience, after the manner which I have already related.

The Sovereignty of this Republick resides in the States-General, which is an Assembly of the Deputies of the Seven Provinces that enter'd into a Union at *Utrecht* in the year 1579. The Province of *Gueldres*, together with *Zutphen*, has the first Voice, by reason it was the first that propos'd the Union. The rest give their Voices in the following Order; *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Friseland*, *Overyssel* and *Groningue*, with the *Ommelands*. Every Province presides in his Week, and sends to the Assembly such a number of Deputies as they think fit; nevertheless, they have but one Voice each of 'em. They likewise send Deputies to the Council of State, and to the Chamber of Accompts.

The Council of State puts in execution the Resolutions taken in the Assembly of the States-General; and the Chamber of Accompts, Regulates

gulates every thing that concerns the Publick Treasury. There are also other Tribunals, as the Council of the Admiralty, which takes Cognizance of all the Sea-Affairs. This is divided into Five Chambers, which are erected at *Amsterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Hoorn*, *Middleburgh*, and *Harlingen*. The Council of *Brabant* takes Cognizance of such Places as the *Hollanders* possess in the Province of *Brabant*, and that of *Flanders*, settl'd at *Middleburgh*, settles the Affairs of *Eclase*, and other Places which the States are Masters of in that Province.

'Tis necessary to observe this further, that the Provinces never Depute to the States General, any Person that has been employ'd in the War; nor have the Governors of Provinces any Seat there, but only in the Council of State, where all Affairs of no extraordinary Importance are determin'd. But when they are to consider of Peace or War, Raising of Money, Coining of Money, or to Judge of any Difference concerning the Privileges of any Member of the Union, then all the Voices must be unanimous; that is to say, that every Province must give his Consent; and the States of the Provinces cannot give their Suffrages, till every City of their Dependance, has by their Deputies, made known their Sentiments in the Assembly, and the Suffrage of the meanest of the Cities is absolutely necessary before the Proposal can pass.

All the Provinces are Govern'd much after the same manner, tho they are at their Liberty to make such an Alteration in their Government,

as

as they shall think fitting, provided there be nothing in it that tends to lessen the Authority of the States General, nor the Priviledges of any Member of the Union. I shall speak in the 5th Chapter of the Province of *Holland*, which alone will be sufficient to give a perfect Knowledge of the Government of the rest of the Provinces.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Prince of Orange *and of his Authority.*

THE House of *Nassau*, is one of the most Illustrious Houses in *Germany*. History tells us of Great Princes, Great Captains, and Emperors, with which the Family has been Ennobled. This Genealogie would carry me too far from my Subject. I have shew'd in the First Volume of my Travels, after what manner the Principality of *Orange* come to be Translated into the House of *Orange*, by *Claudius de Chalons*, who Married *Henry* of *Nassau*.

René, the Son of *Henry*, dying without Children, by his last Will and Testament, Dated *June* 20. 1544. Declar'd *William* of *Nassau* his Cousin German to be his Heir, who from thence was call'd *William* Prince of *Orange*. To this Prince it is that the Common-wealth of *Holland* is beholding for all her Splendor and Establishment. The *Spaniards* made but an unfortunate

Tryal

Tryal of his Experience and Policy, so that they spar'd for nothing to get rid of him. He receiv'd a Pistol Shot the 18th of *May*, 1582. from the hand of one *Jaureguy*; and by Letters that were found about the Assassin, it was discover'd, that the Court of *Spain* had set him on.

The Prince was Cur'd of that Wound; but for all that he could not escape the Barbarous Hands of his Enemies. For the 10th of *July*, 1584, one *Baltazar*, General of *Franche Comté*, while, he was deceitfully paying his Respects to him Shot him with a Pistol Buller in his own House at *Delph*, of which wound he dy'd.

The States General betook themselves to *Maurice*, his Second Son, not above Seventeen Years of Age at that time, and conferr'd upon him the Trusts of High Admiral and Governor of the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, &c. because that *Philip*, his Eldest Son, was then a Prisoner in *Spain*.

The Republick also erected a most Magnificent *Mausoleum* in the Great Church of *Delph*, wherein they deposited the Body of Prince *William*. The Tomb is 20 Foot Long, and 15 Broad. The Three first Steps are of Touch-stone, each two Foot high; above there is a Tomb of Touch-stone, Eight Foot and Ten Inches long, about Three and Seven Inches broad, and Two and Three Inches and a halfe high: over that is a Statue of the Prince in White Marble, as big as the Life. The whole Adorn'd with Two and twenty Pillars of Black Marble, Six Foot and Four Inches High, and Nine Inches in Diameter. At the Four corners stand Four Female

Female Statues in Braſs, repreſenting Juſtice, Liberty, Fortitude and Religion. Before the Tomb upon the Fifth Step, is to be ſeen the Prince himſelf in Braſs, Sitting in a Chair, having Fame behind him; at his Feet lies a little Dog, who when the Prince his Maſter was dead, would never ſtir from his Corps, nor ever after that, either Eat or Drink. Over the Pillars are Seven Arches of White Marble, and Seven others of Copper, with the Epitaph which Two Children point to with their Fingers.

The Epitaph is as follows.

To the Moſt Good, Moſt High, and Moſt Powerful God;

AND

To the laſt Memory of William *of* Naſſau, *Sovereign Prince of* Orange, *Father of his Country.*

who preferr'd before his own Proſperity that of Holland, *who twice rais'd and diſmiſs'd Great Armies, under the Auſpices of the States; he ſhook off the Yoak of* Spain's *Tyranny; reſtor'd the Worſhip and Exercoiſe of the True Religion, and the Ancient Laws of his Country; and at length left the Care of Accompliſhing this Liberty, to Prince* Maurice *his Son, who inherits all his Virtues, &c.*

However, the Death of this Prince did not extinguiſh the Flames of the War that was kindl'd in the *Low Countrys*. Quite the contrary, the People mixing Revenge with the Hatred which they

they bore the *Spaniards*, ſought nothing ſo much as to make new Leagues, in order to reſiſt the Puiſſance of *Philip* II.

I have already ſaid that *Maurice* of *Naſſau*, Inherited his Father's Truſts and Dignities: but he had not the Title of *Prince of Orange*, till after the death of *Philip William* his Brother, who dy'd without Children, the 20*th* of *February*, 1618. He perfectly made good the Eſteem which was conceiv'd of his Valour and Conduct. He obtain'd great Victories over the *Spaniards*. He ſurpriz'd *Breda* with a Boat of Turfs, wherein he had hid Sixty Men, who Landed in the City, and ſeizing upon one of the Gates, let in the *Dutch* Army. This Prince Dy'd in the Year 1625. in the 58*th* year of his Age. And in regard he had never been Married, he left his Brother *Henry Frederick*, Heir to the Principality of *Orange*, and the Truſts and Dignities which he held in the Republick, which he held and manag'd with as great Reputation, as his Father and his Predeceſſors had acquir'd.

Frederick Henry was Born at *Delph* in *Holland*, *Feb.* 28. 1584, Four Months and Ten Days before the fatal Aſſaſſination of his Father. He prov'd one of the moſt Renowned Captains of his Age, and his Reputation in Warlike Affairs was no leſs Illuſtrious then that of his Brother *Maurice*. His Godfathers were *Henry* IV. of *Navarr*, and afterwards of *France*; together with *Frederick* III. King of *Denmark*, who gave him both their Names; ſo that he was call'd *Henry Frederick*. But upon his being advanc'd to the Government of the *United Provinces*, he would be call'd *Frederick Henry*. He

He was then about Forty Years of Age, when he was call'd to succeed to the Principality of *Orange*, and the Government of the *United Provinces*.

Being thus far advanced in years, he Marry'd, by the Advice of Prince *Maurice*, *Amelia de Solms*, the Daughter of *John Albert*, Count of *Solms*, who attended the Queen of *Bohemia* into *Holland*, and who was a Lady of great Beauty, Grace, Modesty, and a Prudence to be admir'd.

By this Marriage he had *William* II. the Father of *William* III. now King of *Great Britain*, and Four Daughters.

Frederick Henry Dy'd the 12*th* of *March*, 1647. in the 63 Year of his Age. And thus this incomparable Hero ended his days in his Bed, who had above a hundred times ventur'd his Life, either in Sieges or in Battels, and who at the time that he departed out of the World, was as much redoubted by his Enemies, as he was beloved by the Soldiers, and the People, and Esteemed and Honour'd by the Nobility and Great Personages. It had been none of his fault, had he liv'd, that the War had not continu'd to his advantage, or that a Glorious Peace had not ensu'd. But God, who disposes of Princes, as well as other Men, took him from the World, and from the *Hollanders*, at a time that his Name was the most redoubtable to *Spain*. He was Buried at *Delph* in Prince *William's Mausoleum*, with that Pomp which surpasses Imagination. For besides, that there never was known such a concourse of People as crouded together upon

that occasion; all Persons of any Quality in the *United Provinces*, and in the States of the Republicks Confederates and Allies were present at the Funeral Pomp, that cost above a hundred and seventy thousand Florins.

Frederick Henry was no sooner dead, but *William* his Son, who was to succeed him, took his Oath of Fidelity to the States, for the Dignities and Trusts, which were Granted him in Survivorship in the Year 1630, at what time he was but Four Years of Age.

This Prince being taken violently Sick upon the 31st of *October*, betook himself to his Bed the same day. The day following he was let Blood, and the next day the Small Pox appear'd, which was so violent, that it carried him off in six Days, in the Four and twentieth Year of his Age, upon the 6th of *Nov.* 1650.

Three things were wanting in this Prince to render his Memory Immortal; that is to say, The continuance of the War which he vehemently desir'd, a long Life, and a little more Good Husbandry for the States. Otherwise he was a Prince, who possess'd all the Advantages of Body and Mind, that became a Great Captain, and one that no less excell'd in all Virtues both Civil and Military, than the preceding Hero's of his Family. He had a Genius so Transcending, and so Quick, that in his youthful Years he was a Master of History, Mathematicks, and Five Languages, which he spoke as readily as his own Mother-Tongue.

He

He was Buried at *Delph* in the Magnificent Tomb of the Princes of *Orange*, with great Pomp and Splendor.

William II. in the Year 1641. Married the Princeſs *Stuart* Eldeſt Daughter of *Charles* I. King of *Great Britain*; who immediately conſented to the Match, ſo ſoon as the Propoſal of the Alliance was made him, ſo that the Marriage was Solemniz'd at *London* with all the Magnificence imaginable. From this Mariage deſcended *William* III.

This Auguſt Prince was Born, *Novemb.* 14. 1650. Eight Days after the Death of *William* II. his Father. He had for his Godfathers the States of *Holland* and *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Delph*, *Leiden*, and *Amſterdam*. It may be ſaid that he was a Phenix, who roſe out of his own Aſhes; the Noble Scion of a Tree, that having ſuffer'd ſo much by Storms and Tempeſts, has nevertheleſs recover'd and grown up in ſo ſmall a time, as ſurpaſſes the Admiration of all the World. The Princeſs Royal his Mother, bred him up with a great deal of Care; and from his tender Infancy, he made appear the Signs of much Prudence, Modeſty, Docility, and ſo great an averſion for the Enemies of his Country, that they who were moſt concern'd to ruin his Family, were conſtrain'd to acknowledge, that never any Prince gave greater Hopes of a future Glorious Prince, and one that would not be inferior to the Heroic Virtues of his Anceſtors.

William III. had the misfortune to be a great Sufferer, through the Intreagues of a Party that bore a Mortal Hatred to his Family, but he endur'd

dur'd all with an extraordinary Moderation, expecting with an incredible Patience, a favourable opportunity to be reſtor'd to the Dignities which his Anceſtors had from time to time enjoy'd, and of which he had been depriv'd by a Publick Decree, obtain'd by a prevailing Faction, preſently after the Death of his Father.

And it was not a little Remarkable, that *France*, in ſome meaſure, contributed toward the Reſtoration of this Prince. For *Lewis* the XIV. having in the Year 1672. like a Torrent, over-run and ſurpriz'd all the *United Provinces*, by enforcing the greateſt part of the Frontier Towns, and other Capital Cities to ſurrender, and thoſe Misfortunes having reduc'd the States-General to the brink of Deſpair, they were forc'd to have recourſe to their laſt Aſylum the Prince of *Orange*, thereby to avoid their utter Ruin, and then it was that they Declar'd him *Stadholder, Captain and Admiral-General of all their Forces both by Sea and Land, and gave him the ſame Power Dignity, and Authority, which his Anceſtors of Glorious Memory had formerly.*

Nevertheleſs, thoſe Warlike Imployments did not hinder the Prince from paſſing into *England* in 1677. to Marry the Princeſs *Mary*, eldeſt Daughter to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *York*, which Marriage was Solemniz'd, *Nov.* 14. to the great content of the People, who teſtify'd their Joy by the Ringing of Bells and Bonfires.

I paſs over in ſilence ſeveral Memorable Actions of the Life of this Illuſtrious Hero; it not being my deſign to write his Hiſtory at length;

which

which I leave to more able Pens. However, I cannot forbear to say something of the most Glorious and most Renowned of his Actions, I mean his Expedition into *England*.

The *English*, who ever since the Reign of King *James* II. found themselves oppress'd, as all the World knows, both in their Liberties and in their Religion, and that after the most cruel and unheard of manner in the World, thought they could not steer a better course to deliver themselves from the Slavery to which their Monarch was about to reduce 'em, then to apply themselves for Relief to *William* III.

Thereupon that Prince being invited by the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Principal of the People of *England*, to come to their Assistance, and to endeavour their Deliverance from the Tyranny of Popery, and an Arbitrary Government, that sought their Oppression, made great preparations for this Glorious Enterprize; and having got ready a Fleet of Sixty five Men of War, and a sufficient number of other lesser Vessels for the Transportation of his Men, Ammunition and Provision; he set Sail the 30*th* of *October* 1688, accompanied with a great number of *English*, *French* and *German* Nobility. The 5*th* of *November* he arriv'd at *Torbay*, and having Landed the greatest part of his Horse and Foot, without the least Confusion, and given Order for the Landing his Artillery, he march'd directly for the City of *Exeter*. Thither the Country People flock'd in heaps, from all parts, gave him a Thousand Blessings, and by their Acclamations, testified their Joy for his happy

Arrival

Arrival in *England*. His Highneſs alſo made his Entry into *Exeter* the Wedneſday following, with an Extraordinary Pomp. During his ſtay in that City, his Army increas'd conſiderably, ſeveral of the Great Lords Declar'd for him, and whole Counties embrac'd his Party. After which, his Highneſs having given Orders for ſending away Detachments to ſecure the moſt advantageous Poſts and Paſſages, left *Exeter* and advanced towards *London*.

After this, the Prince advancing forward, and the King finding that his own Men deſerted him, and the reſt unable to withſtand an Army, more numerous and better order'd than his own, the Queen left *London* the 10*th* of *December*, with her young Prince of *Wales*, and taking Coach went to *Dover*, where ſhe embark'd for *France*, in which Kingdom ſhe has remain'd ever ſince. The next day, the King himſelf, contrary to the expectation of all Men, quitted *Whitehall* at Three a Clock in the Morning, and taking Barge with a ſmall Attendance, went away by Water to *Graveſend*.

No ſooner was the King's departure made known, but the Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal that were about *London*, Aſſembl'd together, and after ſome Debate, Reſolv'd in their own, and in the name of the City of *London*, an Addreſs to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, to implore his Protection, and humbly deſire him to come to the Capital City, where he might aſſure himſelf, that he ſhould be receiv'd with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

This Addreſs being approv'd by the whole Aſſembly, Four Aldermen, and Eight of the Common-Council were Deputed to go and Preſent it to the Prince, wich they did, and were favourably receiv'd.

The Officers of the Lieutenancy alſo, being Aſſembled the ſame day, made an Addreſs of the ſame nature, in their own, and the Names of all the Militia, which was preſented to his Highneſs by Four Officers of the Militia, which was no leſs favourably accepted.

At the ſame time his Highneſs, to anſwer the Deſires and Demands of the Nobility and the People, ſet forward for *London*. Upon the Road he was informed by an Expreſs, that King *James* endeavouring to paſs over into *France* in a ſmall Veſſel, had been ſtopped. Upon which he teſtify'd his Sorrow for the Accidents that had befallen the King, and immediately ſent back word, that it was not done by his Order, that the King had the Command of the whole Kingdom, and that he might abide therein with Freedom and Safety. Upon theſe Aſſurances the King returned to *London*: but Two thouſand Foot, and Two Troops of Horſe being ſent to relieve the King's Guard, His Majeſty jealous of their Intentions retir'd to *Rocheſter*, and after he had tarry'd there ſome few Days, upon the 22 of *December* about Midnight, with a ſmall Retinue, departed thence, and Embarking without any noiſe, arriv'd in *France*, where he was receiv'd with extraordinary Friendſhip.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of the Province of Holland, *and its Government.*

THE Principal Cities of *Holland* are *Dort*, or *Dordrecht*, which has the firſt Voice in in the States of the Province, *Harlem*, *Delf*, *Leiden*, *Amſterdam*, *Goude*, *Rotterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schidam*, *Schonhoven*, *Bril*, *Alcmaer*, *Hoorn*, *Enchuiſen*, *Edam*, *Monikendam*, *Medenblik*, and *Purmerend*. I forbear to mention the reſt, becauſe they are not to ſend Deputies to the Aſſembly of the States of the Province.

The Language moſt us'd in *Holland*, is *Flemiſh*, or *Low-Dutch* nevertheleſs the People of Quality, more eſpecially the Merchants are very careful to Teach their Children *Latin*, *French*, *Engliſh*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian*, and *High Dutch*. And it is no wonder to ſee many People Maſters of all theſe Languages, conſidering the great occaſion they have for 'em upon the ſcore of Commerce.

But in regard this Province, as alſo that of *Zealand*, is very full of Boggs and Fenny Grounds; the contiual Foggs, and the overflowing the Country for four Months together, are the cauſe that the Air is very thick and unwholſome.

Holland is at this day the moſt potent and the richeſt Province, I will not ſay of the *Low-Countries*, but of the whole World. Her Riches

appears in her well Gariſon'd, and well Fortify'd Cities, in the multitude of her Sloops, Barks and Veſſels that Trade over all the World; by her abundance of the Proviſion and Warlike-Ammunition, with which ſhe furniſhes the greateſt part of her Neighbors, and her Enemies themſelves, as when ſhe ſold Powder, Bullets, and Ships to the *Spaniards*, with whom ſhe was then at War. This Province furniſhes Annually incredible Sums toward the Exigencies of the State. In a word, to give a perfect *Idea* of the Wealth of *Holland*, in reſpect of the other Provinces of the Union; you muſt know that when the generality ſtands in need of a Hundred thouſand Livers, the Province of *Holland* alone furniſhes Fifty eight thouſand three hundred and nine Livres. one Sous, and ten Deniers; and the Provinces of *Guelders*, *Zealand*, *Utrecht*, *Frize*, *Overyſſel* and *Groningue* find the reſt.

However, beſides the Debt of the Generality, the Province of *Holland* owes above Sixty five Millions, for which they pay Intereſt at 4 *per Cent.*; but with ſo much eaſe, and ſo much exactneſs, both as to the Principal and Intereſt, that no Man is put to demand it a Second time.

'Tis taken for a Favour to have a Stock going in the Bank, and they that are ſent for to receive their Principal, when the Bank has no more occaſion for it, look upon it as a great misfortune that they cannot have it lye there any longer, as not knowing where to place it more ſecurely to their advantage.

This

This flouriſhing Province has great reaſon to fear, leſt the Sea ſhould one day ſwallow it up, having no other Rampart againſt that formidable Neighbor, than ſome few little Hillocks of Sand, which length of Time has caſt up upon the Shore, which the Inhabitants call *Dunes*, and certain Damms, of which the Principal are thoſe of *Iſſel*, of the *Meuſe*, *Sparendam*, and *Modenblik*. The Care of which is recommended to the *Dickgraven* and *Heemrades* of each Seneſchalſhip; who have likewiſe the Care of the Civil Government, and meet once or twice a week in their *Hoſtel* at *Leyden*, &c.

'Tis ſaid that the Ancient Inhabitants of this Province, having Conſecrated the Foreſts with which it abounded to their counterfeit Deities; Heaven intending their puniſhment in the Year 860, ſent ſuch a furious Tempeſt, that the Sands which by the violence of the Sea, were forc'd toward the Shore, having ſtopt up the mouth of the *Rhine* near *Catwick*, the River overflow'd all the Country, bore down all the Trees and Houſes, and threw it ſelf into the Channel of the *Meuſe*. In the Year 1421. there happen'd another Inundation which ſeparated the City of *Dordrecht* from the Land, Drowned Sixty two Villages, ſeveral Caſtles, a hundred thouſand Inhabitants, and an infinite number of Cattel.

The Dyke of *Iſſel* broke in 1638, by reaſon of the great quantity of Ice which the *Rhine* brought down from the Uplands; which ſtopping up the paſſage of the Water, broke down ſome Fathoms of the Dike, ſo that a part of the Province was all under Water before they

could repair the Breach. In the Year 1682. I beheld an Inundation like it, which overwhelm'd the Province of *Zealand*, drown'd above Thirty Villages, and occasion'd the loss of a world of People and Cattel, that were surpriz'd in the Night-time by the violence of the Water. 'Twas lucky for *Holland*, that the *South-east* Wind, which is between the *South* and the *East*, gain'd that which was opposite to it; for the Sea was so swell'd, that the Water rose Eighteen Foot higher then the highest Land in the Province, except the *Downs* before-mentioned.

The Coasts of *Holland* abound in Fish, and the Air invites a World of Birds that observe Seasons, as Wild Ducks, Wild Geese, Storks, Woodcocks, Snipes, *&c.* The Storks build over the Chimneys of Houses, and in very high Places; nor is it lawful to shoot 'em, no more then it is lawful to kill the Swans, of which they have great numbers; the Magistrates causing little Collars to be put about their Necks, or else to be mark'd with a Gallows to signifie that 'tis a Hanging matter to offer 'em any harm.

The Country produces little Corn, nevertheless, *Holland* is call'd the *Granary of* Europe; because she supplys her self with Corn from *England*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *France*, when those Countrys abound, and that the War does not interrupt the Commerce between 'em. The Granaries of all the Cities, especially those of *Amsterdam*, are always stock'd and provided for Six Years with Corn, which the *Hollanders* fetch out of *Poland*, *Muscovy*, *Barbary*, and *Sicily*.

They

They have no Vinyards, but they have ſuch ſtore of *French* Wines, *Gaſcoigne*, *Spaniſh*, *Greek* Wines, *Rheniſh*, *Moſelle*, and *Meuſe*, that they ſell it much cheaper than at *Paris*. The *Hollanders* carry it into the more Northern Countries, as well as Brandy, for which they bring back rich Furrs, Iron, Copper, Pitch and Timber, for their Building and for their Shipping.

All ſorts of Fruit are to be had in *Holland*; but they have hardly Summer enough to ripen 'em, and thoſe that come to maturity, are not ſo good to eat as thoſe that grow in *France*. The thickneſs of the Air cauſes this difference; for we find that the Fruits that grow about *Paris* are not ſo excellent, as thoſe which are ripen'd in *Provence* and *Languedock*.

This Province abounds in Paſturage, which is better then in any part of *Europe*. Their Meadows are inter-cut with an infinite number of broad Canals, over which you cannot paſs but by the help of a Draw-Bridge, faſten'd to the Gate of a Sluyce, of which the Proprietors keep the Key; ſo that the Cattle are ſafe, Night and Day, without any need of being watch'd; or if any one be ſo bold as to venture the Stealing of a Cow or an Ox, they are infallibly taken, for that not being able to get out of the Field through any by-ways, by reaſon of the Water, they are conſtrain'd to keep the Road, and paſs through the Bar-Gates, which they meet with every foot, and where they are oblig'd to pay Toll, and the Drovers of Cattle are bound to produce Certificates from the Magiſtrates of the Place from whence they had the Cattle, and

whither they are driving 'em; and if they are Convicted to have ſtollen the Cattle, they are hang'd without mercy.

Toward *February*, infinite numbers of Lean Cattel, are brought out of *Denmark*, which the Boors of *Holland* purchaſe to put in their Grounds. Theſe Cattel are bigger then thoſe we have in *France*; and every Cow gives generally between 18 and 20 Pints a Day, *Paris* meaſure. We are aſſured that the Milk which the Cows of *Holland* and *Zealand* give every Year, ſurpaſſes in quantity the Wine which is made over all *Burgundy*. Toward the beginning of the Winter they take up their Cows from Graſs, extreamly fat as they are, and ſell the greateſt to the Inhabitants of the Cities to Kill and Salt up for their uſual Proviſion: the reſt they keep for Milk during Winter.

Their Butter which is excellent, and which they ſend all over *Europe*, they make after this manner. When they have well Churn'd their Butter, over every Twenty pound of Butter they ſtrow Halfe a pound of Salt; and the next day they Churn it agen, with a little more Salt; and then put it into Barrels well preſt, to the end it may not take Air. They alſo lay Salt at the top of the Barrel, four Fingers deep, before they nail it up.

They make two ſorts of Green Cheeſe, which is very much eſteemed, eſpecially the firſt, which they make with Parſley bruis'd in a Mortar, and ſtrain'd through a Cloth. This Juyce they mix with their Milk, adding withal Cloves, Ginger, Cummin or Anniſeed; but thô the *Hollanders*

prize

prize this ſort of Cheeſe extreamly, Foreigners do not reliſh it. Their other way of making Green Cheeſe, is perform'd by the help of Sheeps-dung, which they heap together in *May*: which that they may have clean and neat, they faſten little Bags under the Sheeps Tails; and this Dung they knead and Salt, as they do Butter. When they make uſe of it, they take ſuch a quantity as they intend to put into their Veſſel, and ſtrain it through a Hair-Cloth, mix'd with a little Milk. Which done, they put it into the Milk which they would have to Curdle, which by that means becomes Green, and then they preſs the Curd into Cheeſe. And they that underſtand how this Cheeſe is made, like it very well.

Anciently the Province of *Holland* was poſſeſt by the *Romans*; nor was it till the Year 449. that they were expell'd by *Merovæus* King of *France*. Sometime after this, the *Danes* and *Normans* ravag'd this Country, which never recover'd its Liberty till the Year 863. That *Charles the Bald* erected it into an Earldom, in favour of *Thierry*, or *Theodoric* Duke of *Aquitain*, as I have already obſerv'd.

Now the Province is Govern'd by the Deputies which every City ſends to the Aſſembly, call'd the *States of Holland*, which is uſually held at the *Hague*. This Aſſembly uſually repreſents the Sovereignty of the Province; being compos'd of the Deputies of the City, and the Nobility, which make in all Nineteen Voices, of which the Nobility has only the Firſt.

In the first Establishment of the Republick, there were only six Cities that had Voices in the Assembly; that is to say, *Dort*, *Harlem*, *Delf*, *Leyden*, *Amsterdam* and *Tergau*. But *William* of *Nassau* Prince of *Orange*, being desirous to lessen the Credit of the Nobility, and give a Counterpoise to the Power of the Greater Cities, gave Liberty to the Cities of *Roterdam*, *Gorcum*, *Schidam*, *Schoboven*, *Brill*, *Alemaer*, *Hoorn*, *Enchuysen*, *Edam*, *Monikendam*, *Medemblike*, and *Purmerend*, to send Deputies also to the Assembly of the States of the Province, and the Voice of every one of those little Cities, is of as great weight, and signifies altogether as much as the Suffrage of *Amsterdam*, thô she pay above halfe the Expences which the Province is bound to supply the Generality withal. The Prince of *Orange*, as Governor of the Province, presides in this Assembly, and his Voice goes for Two.

The Pensioner, or Chief Minister of the Province, whose Office is for Life, takes not his Place till all the Deputies are Sate. He it is that proposes all Affairs, and receives the Sentiments of every one. The Nobility usually sends between Seven and Eight Deputies to the Assembly of the Province; but they have but one voice all together. The Cities send what numbers they please, but all together have no more then one Voice.

There is also a Council of State for the Province Sitting at the *Hague*, consisting of a President and Twelve Counsellors, an Advocate-General, a Proctor-General, a Substitute, and some other Officers. This Tribunal takes care

to

to put in Execution the Resolutions of the States of the Province.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Manners, Laws, Customs, and Religion of the Hollanders.

Manners. THE Poet *Martial* having a mind to represent the Character of a Dull and heavy *Genius*, calls him a *Batavian* Ear, because formerly the *Batavians* were very Blockish; however, they were esteem'd by the *Romans* the best Swimmers, and the most valiant People of their time. They held the Victory assur'd, when they had the *Batavians* for their Associates, and fear'd 'em when they were on the contrary side: And one evident proof of the Esteem which the *Romans* had of the Ancient People of *Holland*, was, that they exempted 'em from all manner of Tributes and Services, excepting only going to the War, when it should be thought necessary.

The *Hollanders* at this day are large of Stature, Industrious, Daring, great Travellers, excellent Painters, faithful Merchants, Mild, Civil, Courteous, and Good Husbands. They are of a frank and open Temper, which often exposes 'em to the Railleries and Delusions of their Neighbours. But they begin now to be more mistrustful of Strangers, who were wont to abuse their Plain Dealing. They are hard to be mov'd to Passion, which makes 'em look'd upon

upon as Slow and Heavy: Nevertheleſs, 'tis certain, their Slowneſs is not always prejudicial to their Condition. For they examin a thing to the very bottom, before they will come to any Reſolution. But when they have once determin'd, you may depend upon it, that they will not eaſily alter their Reſolution. The *Holland* Capital Vice is Tobacco and Drink: Nevertheleſs, they never give themſelves up to thoſe Pleaſures, till their Principal Buſineſs is over, or that it is in ſuch a condition, that no delay can do it a prejudice.

The Women are for the moſt part large, well proportion'd, and fair Hair'd; but they have not that vivacity of Wit as the *French* Ladies, They alſo love to Tipple as well as their Husbands, which is the reaſon that for the moſt part they loſe their Complexion; and that their Beauty fades at Five and twenty or Thirty years of Age: The Maids are accuſed for not keeping their Virginity till the Nuptial Bed. But this is in part the fault of their Superiors, who never Marry 'em till 28 or 30 years of Age. However it ſeems that when they are Marry'd, they repair the Lapſes of their Youth, by their inviolable Fidelity to their Husbands; ſaying to thoſe who had known 'em before, That now they had no more to ſay to 'em, for that all their Favours belong'd to their Husbands.

I believe two things contribute very much to this. The puniſhment which is inflicted upon Adultery in the firſt place; and ſecondly, the little Reluctancy the Men have to Marry a pretended Maid that has had one or two Children.

The

The Women that are convicted of Adultery, are often Collar'd with an Iron Hoop to a Poſt, and in that manner expos'd to publick view, and many times put into a Basket or Barrel and thrown into the Sea. And with the ſame ſort of Death they puniſh *Sodomites*, and ſuch as are convicted to have coupl'd with Beaſts.

A Maid cannot be ſaid to be a Whore for having had one or two Children, provided it be not evident that they are both by one Father; they only call 'em *Deluded Virgins*. By the Laws of the Country, a young Man who has debauch'd a Maiden, is oblig'd to Marry her, notwithſtanding the diſproportion of Eſtate or Birth, which does not a little contribute to the more eaſie vanquiſhing of a young Virgins Obſtinacy.

If a Marry'd Man be Convicted of having known any other Woman than his own Wife, or of having debauch'd any Maid; he is proſecuted at the Suit of the Grand Provoſt: and if he does not find a way to make up the Buſineſs, he is condemn'd to pay the Charges of the Suit; and to a Forfeiture that many times exceeds his whole Eſtate.

There are publick Houſes in every City, which are kept on purpoſe for the Daughters of Joy. Theſe Houſes are called *Spinhuis*, or *Spinning-Houſes*: for that thoſe poor Creatures are oblig'd to Spin every day a certain quantity of Hemp or Flax, or to do ſome other work which is allotted 'em, for the Benefit of the Houſe, that Feeds and Cloaths 'em. They that do not perform their Task are whipp'd with the Sinews

of

of Oxen; and they that have done betimes have leave to work the reſt of the day for their own profit. They remain in theſe Houſes till their Parents fetch 'em out, paying their Penſions for the time they have been there, and giving Security that they ſhall behave themſelves better for the future. If either the Beauty or Portion of any one be ſufficient to procure the Love of any young Man that demands her in Marriage, they never refuſe him, provided, the Maid conſent, and that ſhe be Marry'd before ſhe comes out of the Spin-Houſe.

They have alſo Houſes in every City where the idle Rakehells and Malefactors are ſhut up to do Pennance. Theſe Houſes are call'd *Raſphun*, or *Sawing Houſes*; becauſe they that are impriſon'd there, are bound to ſaw *Braſill*-Wood, which is extream hard. Others are put into deep Ciſterns, where they are bound to Pump day and night, to prevent the Water, that runs in by degrees, from Drowning 'em. Theſe poor Creatures are Condemn'd to theſe Hardſhips, ſome for four Years, others for ſix, others for their whole Life-time. You ſhall ſometimes ſee there the Children of very good Families put into thoſe Places by their own Parents, on purpoſe to curb their Debaucheries, and put a ſtop to their vitious Lives.

As for Murderers and Aſſaſſins, they are Condemn'd to Death without Mercy; and Beheading is a promiſcuous puniſhment inflicted upon all, without diſtinction; only Robbers and Coiners of falſe Money are Hang'd.

But these are not the only Houses which the Cities of *Holland* have for the Publick Good; they have likewise Hospitals for poor Strangers, others for Mad Folks; others for Decrepid and Aged People of both Sexes; and others for Children found in the Streets, and Orphans. All these Houses have particular Revenues and Governors, and create a high Esteem among all Foreigners, of the *Hollander's* Charity, which cannot be sufficiently commended. But among their many and various Hospitals, there is not any one more remarkable then that for Aged Seamen at *Enchuysen*, where they who have spent their whole Lives in the Hardships and Inconveniencies of the Sea, find a Retreat stor'd with all the Refreshments and Conveniencies that Old Age is capable of enjoying.

The Governors of the Orphans Houses take care that the Children be instructed in the Reformed Religion, that they be taught to Read and Write, and that they be taught Professions proper for their Sex, and conformable to their Inclinations. All that these Children get till they come to be 22 Years of Age, goes to the Profit of the House; at that Age, and not sooner, they are free to go where they think most for their Advantage: then their Directors orden 'em two new Suits of decent Apparel, with Linnen proportionable, and take care that they do not fall into ill Company, that may abuse their Youth, Declaring themselves their Parents, and Protectors till they are Marry'd. If after Two and twenty, there are any that desire to stay in the House, they need no more

but

but to acquaint the Governor with it, who presently grants 'em leave for so long as they please, upon condition that all their Work shall go to the Benefit of the House.

Formerly the *Hollanders* were despised by their Neighbours, by reason of the Clownishness of their Manners, and the Homelineſs of their Apparel. They call'd 'em Blockheads, and Butter and Cheese Gurtle-Guts. However, by the Treaties and Alliances which they have made within these 40 Years, they have made themselves appear much more crafty and subtil then their Predecessors. They love Libertie, and will sacrifice their Lives and Estates to preserve it; If a Slave can but set his Foot in *Holland*, he presently becomes a Freeman. He is not permitted to misuse a Servant; and how impertinent soever he may have been to his Master, he has not the liberty to put him away, unless he pay him three Months Wages, over and above the time that he has serv'd him, unless he be convicted of any Roguery, in which case his Master may deliver him over into the hands of Justice, but must not correct him himself. If a Servant complains to the Magistrate, that his Master or Mistress have beaten him, and that there be any probability he speaks Truth, they are condemn'd to pay a Fine.

The *Hollanders* are very Industrious, and they go through with whatsoever they undertake, and they undertake whatever they think they can get by. They lay in their Provisions of Victuals and Turf before Winter. As for their Bread, the Bakers Bake it, and sell it out at a Rate

set

ſet down by the Commiſſioners of the Civil Government. Their Turf is made of clods of Earth ſulphur'd, which they make uſe of inſtead of Wood, which is very ſcarce in that Country.

Every Burgeſs kills an Ox, or elſe one between him and another, toward the end of Summer, which he Salts and hangs up a ſmoaking in the Chimney. Upon Sunday Morning they boil a good piece in a Pot; and this piece of Reſiſtance appears all the week at the Table with a Diſh of Milk, a Salad, or ſome Pulſe. They put a quantity of Butter in moſt of the Meat they Dreſs, and Baſte their Roaſtmeat with it. Thô it be true, that Perſons of Quality order their Kitchins after the *French* manner.

The *Hollanders* never Eat nor Drink before Noon, unleſs it be a ſmall ſup of Brandy or Wormwood-Wine. The Morning is ſet apart for Buſineſs, and the Afternoon for Viſits or Pleaſure. Nevertheleſs, they never make a viſit to any Body, without knowing before-hand, whether they ſhall not be troubleſome or no. This Rule is ſo General, that a Mother will not ſtir out of her Houſe to ſee a Son or a Daughter, without ſending to ask leave. Nor is it any incivility, to ſend back word, that *Madam* is buſie a waſhing, or about any other piece of Huſwivery, or that Monſieur is looking over his Warehouſe, or caſting up his Accompts, and is not at leiſure to receive a Viſit.

If a Houſe happen by misfortune to be on Fire, thô it be preſently quench'd, the Owner is Condemn'd in a conſiderable Fine, for the benefit of ſome Hoſpital. If the Conflagration be very

very great, and catches the adjoyning Houſes; the Perſon in whoſe Houſe the Fire begun, is reſponſible for all the miſchief done by the Fire. This Law was made to the end, that all People ſhould have an extraordinary Care to prevent all Miſchiefs of that nature.

But for all that, the Magiſtrates are not wanting to watch over the Publick Safety in ſeveral parts. Firſt, they have Men in all Quarters of the City, who are called *Clapers-mans*, or *Rate-watch*, who walk the Rounds in their Diviſions ever Hour, and every Half Hour in the Night, and who with a loud voice tell the time of the Night. Secondly, theſe People are bound to give notice to thoſe that have forgot to make faſt their Doors; and to ſtop Thieves, or ſuch, as after Nine a Clock in the Winter, and Ten in the Summer, carry Goods or other Effects, ſuſpected to have been purloin'd: They ſecure 'em in the *Corps de Guard*, from whence the next Morning they are carry'd before the Magiſtrate, to give an account why they remov'd the ſaid Goods at ſuch an unſeaſonable Hour of the Night. Thirdly, They conduct to their Inns or their Houſes, ſuch Strangers or Inhabitants as are wandring abroad in the Night time. Fourthly, They give the Alarm, if they perceive the leaſt Fire appear in any part.

Beſides theſe Watchmen, they ſet Sentinels upon the top of the Steeples, that every Hour of the Night ſound a Trumpet, that it may be known they are not aſleep. Theſe People, if they perceive the leaſt Fire in any part, ſound an Alarm and kindle a Flambeau, which they

ſet

set up at the top of the Tower, to shew to which part of the City the Succor ought to repair.

Some Years since the Lords of *Amsterdam* caused certain Engines to be made with long Pipes as big as a Man's Thigh, which by the assistance of Pumps, at which they labour continually for three or four Hours, they throw up the Water to the tops of the highest Houses, and force it Three hundred Paces over the Tiling; which is the more easily done, because all the Streets are inter-cut with Canals that abound with Water.

Thô these Laws and Customs are much to be commended, yet these that follow will appear more strange. The ordinary Revenues of the Province are fix'd, and never change. However, they augment 'em proportionably to the Exigencies of the State. If a Man's House who pays a Crown to the State, happens to be burnt, the Ground ows still the same Duty, unless the Master can exempt himself from the payment, by getting rid of the House. If he have a Meadow, or a piece of Land belonging to it, if it happen to be overflow'd or laid under Water, the Master is always charg'd with the same Impositions; and which is more surprizing, he is otto fish in his own Grounds, that are become a meer Lake, thô it produce nothing but Fish.

The *Hollanders* hate Quarrels, and Reviling Language, and to avoid Disputes among Neighbors, the Citys are divided into several Quarters or Neighborhoods, and every Quarter has his Master and his Counsellors, with a Treasurer. This

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Master endeavours to compose Differences, that arise between Neighbors, and if they cannot accomplish their Intentions, they give the Parties leave to Address themselves to the Commissioners establish'd by the Magistrates, to take care of the Publick Tranquility: but then, he that has done the wrong, is condemn'd to a Forfeiture, which the Treasurer of the Quarter receives. If a Husband has beaten his Wife, he is to pay a Gammon of Bacon, or the value of it; and if a Woman beat her Husband, she is to pay double.

The same Treasurer receives the Forfeitures also of 18 Deneers, to which they are condemn'd, who neglect to accompany the Dead that dye within their Quarter, of which, the Heirs are bound to make a voluntary Present to the Receiver. They who purchase any Lands or Houses, pay the Duties of Alienation, which are very moderate, and many times remitted at the discretion of the Purchaser.

When the Treasurers Purse is full, the Neighbors meet at the Master of the Quarter's House, where they prefix a Time and Place to Feast with the Money. Generally they go to a Village, where for four Days together, they do nothing but Eat, Drink, Smoak and Sing. All the Neighbors go with their Wives, but they must not carry neither their Children nor their Dogs, for fear of a Forfeiture. Before they sit down to the Table, they agree upon certain Laws to be observ'd during their Merriment, and among the rest, that no body shall be constrain'd to Drink more then they have a mind to, not to

Quarrel

Quarrel or give ill Language, nor to talk of Religion, becauſe of the variety of Opinions.

If the Treaſurer's Stock be not ſufficient to defray the Expences of the Feaſt, they Aſſeſs one another to make up the overplus. Now, thô there are ſeveral People in this Aſſembly, they all look upon one another as equal in Concern, and take their Places as their Lot falls. When they Drink any bodies Health, they never drink off their Cups, but pour freſh Wine upon what they leave, and preſent the Glaſs to him who is to drink next. At other Meetings they pour out a whole Bottle of Wine into a large Glaſs, wherein they drink by turns, till they have drank all up, and it would be a great piece of Incivility to refuſe drinking after 'em. The Maſter of the Houſe for the moſt part drinks firſt of all; nor dare the Gueſts preſume to drink, till the Maſter has ſhew'd 'em the way by his Example; and there are ſome of the common ſort of Women that ſmoak Tobacco like Men, but not very many.

But becauſe the Country is very cold, and Men as well as the Women, make uſe of little low Stoves, which they call *Stouves*, to keep their Feet warm: they alſo make uſe of 'em in their Churches; and the Sexton furniſhes all that comes for a Sous a Man, or a Crown a Year. By which means they ſleep at their Eaſe, when the Preacher is not able to keep 'em awake by his Rhetorick. The Women alſo and young Maids wear Drawers to defend 'em from the Cold. They are ſo Devoted to their good Houſewivery, that they never ſtir out of Doors but upon Sundays and Holidays, when their Huſ-

bands

bands and Parents take 'em to walk abroad. 'Tis they that take all the care of their Shops, the Men not medling with their Trade.

There are no People in the World more neat in their Moveables, nor in their Cloaths then the *Hollanders*. You shall never see their Garments, either with any holes in 'em, or piec'd, And such as wear their Cloaths patch'd, are look'd upon as poor People. The Servants goe all in Velvet Pantofles, or else of Shagg Plush. All their Houses are built of Brick, with much exactness of Symmetry; and new Whiten'd within-side every Year, and adorn'd with White or Black Marble: The Walls of their Kitchins are all lin'd with Flanders Tile, but you shall see very few Rooms hang'd with Tapestry, by reason of the Moistness of the Walls. But in exchange, they are adorn'd with Pictures of the best Masters in *Europe*, and lovely Geographical Maps. All the forepart of their Houses is enlighten'd with Glass-windows, like the Barbers Shops in *Paris*, with this difference, that the Windows in *Holland* are almost all *Venice* Glass, which they wash two or three times a Week, whereas the Glass in *France* is very thick and ill kept.

In the Month of *May*, there is not a Woman, of what Quality soever she be, that has not her House wash'd from the Garret to the Cellar; and all the Houshold-stuff scour'd with Sand, even to the handles of their old Brooms. When all is well wash'd, they dry 'em with Linnen Mops; at what time, they that come into the House must pull off their Shooes, or put on Sandals, which are presented to him, for fear of dirtying the

the Room. And this superstitious cleanliness reaches to the very meanest Utensil in the Kitchin, even to the Pot-hangers, that shine as if they had been polish'd. The Pots and Kettles are as bright without-side, as within: and with the same niceness they cleanse their Streets before their Houses. But notwithstanding this extraordinary neatness, the *Hollanders* are blam'd for wanting it in Eating. For they never make use of Forks, nor dare they wipe their Fingers with their Napkins, for fear of being counted Slovens; but they have a kind of a blue Cloth, which they wipe their Mouths and Hands with from time to time, tossing it from one to another, as if they were playing at *Tenis*.

However, this washing their Streets and their Houses, is more easily done, and more necessary in *Holland* then in other places, because every House has a Pump belonging to it, which supplies 'em with as much Water as they want. And the Buildings are so built, that the Water runs into the Streets, and empties it self into the *Canal*; on each side of which there is a large key with a Walk Lime-Trees. As to the necessity of Washing, you are to understand, that the moisture is so extraordinary, that it engenders a world of Vermin in their Houses; because all the Goods in the lower Rooms grow either Mouldy or Rusty in six days; and yet the upper Rooms are seldom inhabited, as being reserv'd for Ware-houses; the *Hollanders* taking more care of their Goods then of their Health.

I never

I never was in any part of the World, where there are ſuch great Impoſts as in *Holland*; inſomuch, that when a Man beſpeaks a Diſh of Fiſh at a Tavern in *Amſterdam*, above Thirty ſeveral Excizes are paid for the Ingredients of the Sawce; yet the People pay 'em without murmuring, by reaſon that every one gains ſo conſiderably by his Profeſſion. I will not undertake to give a particular Schedule of all the ſeveral Cuſtoms and Duties which are rais'd in this Country; I ſhall only ſay, that there is not a Cow of Nine Years old, which being Sold for Sixty Livres, has not paid Seventy to the State; That no Body ſets a Diſh of Meat upon his Table, that has not paid above Twenty ſorts of Impoſts; and that there is not a Beggar that begs his Bread from Year to Year, who does not bring in above Twenty Crowns to the State, by means of the Duties that are taken for Bread, Beer, or other Proviſions which he conſumes. Every Servant pays Six Livres a Year. Mark'd Paper was ſettl'd there before it was brought into uſe in *France*; but after a different manner: For the Paper is paid for proportionably to the conſequence of the Contract. There are ſome Sheets will coſt above Fifty Crowns, and the leaſt pays Three Sous and a halfe: During the War, the Inhabitants have paid the Two hundredth Penny of the value of all their Eſtates: only they who have not Two thouſand Livres Principal, are exempted. At ſuch a time a Man may be thought to be very miſerable, whoſe Eſtate is well known; for this Two hundredth Penny muſt be paid as often as the Exigencies of State require.

When

When the Rivers are frozen, and that the Boars cannot paſs from one Town to another, for all that the *Hollanders* will Travel, by the means of certain Sledds drawn by Horſes over the Ice, or over the Snow, and wherein they carry their Proviſion along with 'em. They who will not take the benefit of Sledges, make uſe of Skates, which are wooden Inventions, with a Tongue or Languet of Steel, which they put under their Shoes, and with which they ſlide with ſo much ſwiftneſs, that they will Travel in this manner above Sixty Leagues in leſs then an Hour an a halfe, without being tyr'd. Lords and Ladies of Great Quality make no ſcruple to go a ſliding upon the Canals, with theſe kind of Skates; at what time an infinite of Spectators reſort to the ſides of the Canal, to laugh at thoſe that have the misfortune to catch a fall; which very frequently happens: And this Divertiſement redoubles when ſeveral Sliders, taking hold of one another behind in a long chain together, if the firſt happens to fall, then all the reſt tumble; and the medley of Men and Women, Boys and Girls, Ladies and Peaſants, altogether in a heap on one another, is very Comical to behold.

There are ſeveral ſorts of Religion tolerated in *Holland*, more eſpecially at *Amſterdam*, where there are above Thirty ſorts, thô they are not all allow'd freedom of Exerciſe, The *Roman Catholicks* had very beautiful Churches, but the Proteſtants made themſelves Maſters of 'em, after they had once ſhaken off the *Spaniſh* Yoak. They have only Chappels now in ſome private

Houſes, where they exerciſe their Religion with little or no diſturbance, ſince the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. The *Armenians*, the *Anabaptiſts*, the *Lutherans* and *Jews* have alſo the free Exerciſe of their Sects. The laſt of which have two fair Synagogues at *Amſterdam*, which they call their *New Jeruſalem*, and another at *Rotterdam*; but none but *Calviniſts* muſt aſpire to publick Imployments; thô ſeveral have attain'd thereto, who have been of contrary Opinions; but that was either by Inadvertency, or elſe becauſe they were well ſatisfy'd in the abilities of the Perſons. I ſhould indeed have excepted the *Arminians*; thô they may be rather ſaid to be the diſtinction of a Party in the State, then a Sect in the Church: Beſides, they are few in number, in compariſon of others, thô conſiderable for their Perſons, as being of the better Quality, the more Learned and Intelligent Men, and many of them in the Government; whereas the *Anabaptiſts* are very numerous, but in the lower Degrees of People, Mechanicks and Seamen.

But the *Calviniſts* make the Body of the People, and being poſſeſs'd of all the publick Churches in the Dominions of the State, ſo likewiſe the prevailing Part of the Clergy belong to them. But they have neither Lands nor Tithes, nor any Authorized Contributions from the People, but certain Salaries from the State, upon whom they wholly depend; ſo that althô they are many times very bold in Teaching and Preaching againſt the Vices, and frequently the innocent Entertainments of Perſons moſt conſiderable in the Government, as the Vulgar ſort;

yet they never are heard to cenſure or controul the publick Actions, or Reſolutions of State.

CHAP II.

Of the Trade of the Hollanders *to the* Indies, *and other Places.*

THE Trade of the *Hollanders* is ſo far extended, that it may be ſaid to have no other Bounds, then thoſe which the Almighty ſet to the World at the Creation. At leaſt it is certain there is no Sea, no part of the inhabited Earth, wherein the *Hollanders* do not drive a Trade. And we are beholding to 'em for an infinite number of noble Diſcoveries, which they have made in the New World.

Holland is the beſt ſeated for Trade of any Country in *Europe*, thô her Ports be none of the beſt. She is environ'd with the Sea, inter-cut with Rivers that facilitate Tranſportation from Place to Place. The Thickneſs of her Air, and the Coldneſs of her Climate, incline her Inhabitants to Labour. And therefore it has been obſerv'd, not without good reaſon, that the Southern People are much more Effeminate, and more ſlothful than the Northern.

Their Herring Fiſherie is ſo conſiderable, that ſome have call'd it the *Gold Mine* of *Holland*. This Fiſherie is carried on upon the Coaſts of *England*. In order to which, in the Month of *June* they ſet Sail from the *Meuſe* with about

800 Barks, and generally they caſt their Nets into the Sea upon *St. John*'s Eve. And ſince they have found the way of Salting their Fiſh, they carry prodigious quantities into all pars of the World. One *William Bueckeld*, who dy'd at *Bier-Vliet*, in the Year 1347. found out this Secret, for which reaſon, to Eternize his Memory, the *Hollanders* erected him a Tomb, which *Charles* V. Honour'd one day with his Preſence. Toward the end of the Summer, when the Herrings begin to ſhoot their Spawn, they take ſo vaſt a Quantity, that I have known a hundred ſold for a Sous.

There are ſeveral Companies ſettl'd for the carrying on a Forreign Trade: ſome for the Whale Fiſherie upon the Coaſts of *Greenland*; others for the fetching in of Corn, Copper, Pitch, and Tarr, Maſts Furrs, *&c.* from *Moſcovy*, *Poland*, *Swedeland*, *Danemark* and *Norway*; others go into *Portugal*, *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, and the *Levant*, to fetch Wooll, Fruit, Wine, Brandy, Goats-hair for the making of Chamlet, for which they exchange their Woollen and Linnen Cloth, their Butter, their Cheeſe, their Salt Fiſh, their Spice, and other Merchandizes which they fetch from the *Indies*.

But, how great ſoever the Trade of theſe Companies may be, 'tis not to be compar'd with that of the *Eaſt-India* Company; who by main Force, and under the Protection of the *States-General*, exerciſe their Trade in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*.

The

The Company of the *Petty-Indies*, is that which Trades into the *Weſt-Indies*; it is call'd the Company of the *Petty-Indies*, becauſe it is not ſo powerful nor ſo opulent as that of the *Eaſt-Indies*. And their weakneſs proceeds from hence; for that the *Portugueſes* are ſtronger in *America* then the *Hollanders*. Beſides, they who are concern'd in the Great Company, jealous of the Riſe and Growth of this, ever ſince they made themſelves Maſters of the Bay of *Todos los Santos*, and their taking the Silver Fleet in 1629. have done all that lay in their power under-hand to ruine it: not to mention the Wars, which have very much interrupted their Trade; this Company not being able to put to Sea ſuch numerous Convoys as the other. To which we may alſo add, that the Plantations which other Nations of *Europe* have ſettl'd in *America*, have been no way to their advantage.

As to the *Eaſt-India* Company, which others call the *Great Indies*, it is compos'd of Fiftie ſix Merchants, who Aſſociated together upon the firſt ſettlement of this Company, and were afterwards incorporated. It reſembles a Puiſſant Republick, having ſeveral Kings her Tributaries, above Thirty thouſand Men in Pay, and a Hundred and Fifty men of War. It boaſts of having Conquer'd more Leagues of Country, then there are Acres of Land in *Holland*. She it is that makes the name of the *Hollanders* formidable to the People of the *Eaſt*, whom they deſpoil of their choiceſt Wealth, as Diamonds, Pearls, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Red Copper, Pepper, Muſk, Cinamon, Ginger, Cloves, Silk, and a number

of other ſorts of Merchandize, which ſhe brings in Triumph into *Holland*, from whence ſhe diſperſes 'em into all the Kingdoms and Provinces of *Europe*.

In times of Peace they ſend every Year Ten or Twelve great Ships laden with the Commodities of *Europe*, proper for the *Indians*, and the ſame number returns with the Merchandizes and Wares of the *Eaſt* rammaſs'd together, and by which the *Hollanders* are aſſur'd to gain conſiderably. They have a great number of Forts in thoſe Countries, which they have built within theſe Fourſcore Years. In the Year 1617. they carry'd one Fort thither, all of Free-ſtone, prepar'd and joyn'd together at *Amſterdam*. Now the King of *Bantam* had given 'em leave to build a Magazine of Boards to lay their Goods in which they brought out of *Europe*, and to ſtore up thoſe which they bought in his Dominions, and the neighbouring Countries. In the mean time in ſeveral different Voyages they had laden their Veſſels, with the Stones cut out for the forming a Citadel, which they put in their Warehouſe, as they unloaded their Ships, being all well packt up, and then fix'd in their Order as they were to ſtand upon the Foundations, which they had laid before. When the Work was finiſh'd, and that the Stones were faſten'd according to Art, and the Great Guns planted upon the Platforms; the *Hollanders* in the Night-time took away all the Boards. The next day the *Indians* were amaz'd to ſee ſuch a Change; the King himſelf could not imagine how ſuch a thing ſhould be done, and would fain have had

it

it for his own Appartment. But the *Hollanders* answer'd him, They had no such Orders from their Masters, and presently the Great Guns gave him such loud Reasons to the contrary, that the poor Prince was soon convinc'd that that same Structure was not rear'd for him.

This Company is very powerful in the Island of *Java*, of which they have made themselves absolute Masters. The Emperor of *Materan* has releas'd to the *Hollanders* the Cities of *Japara* and *Cheribam*, the two best Places in his Dominions, the one 20, the other 60 Leagues from *Bantam*; by reason that the *Hollanders* had assisted him against two of his Brothers, who disputed the Empire with him. They are also Masters of the Island of *Sumaira*, where they have the Fort of *Padan*, and Settlements at *Palimban* and *Jambi*.

They have Six General Governments in the *Indies*; the First of which extends it self all upon the Coast of *Coromandell*, the Chief City of which is *Paticara*. The Second is the Island of *Amboyna*, one of the Great *Molucca*'s, of which the Metropolis is *Victoria*. The Third is the Island of *Bantam*, the Chief City of which is *Banda*,, whence they have their Nutmegs. The Fourth is the Island of *Teernate*, of which *Gamalama* is the Capital, one of the small *Molucca*'s. The Fifth is the Island of *Ceylan*, of which *Columbo* is the Metropolis. And the Sixth is in the *Indian Peninsula*, which is call'd *Malaca*.

Besides these Six General Governments, there are particular Governments, which they call *Commanderies*; the chiefest of which are upon

the Cape of *Good Hope*, *Macaſſar*, in the Iſland of *Celebes*, *Padan*, *Andragin* in the Iſland of *Sumatra*; *Timor*, one of the leſſer *Moluccas*; *Cochin*, and ſeveral others. They have alſo Factories in ſeveral parts; as at *Hiſpahan*, *Gaumaron* in *Perſia*, *Surat*, *Agra*, and *Amadabat*, in the Dominions of the *Great Mogul*; at *Banka*, *Siam*, *Liger*, *Japan*, &c.

There is nothing done, either in theſe Governments or in any of theſe Colonies; but by the Orders of the Council of *Batavia*, which is the Metropolis of all the Territories which the *Hollanders* poſſeſs in the *Indies*. This Council conſiſts of a General, who only Orders, but gives no Accompt; A Director-General, who has the management of every thing, but gives an Accompt; Six Counſellors in ordinary; and Six Counſellors extraordinary: the number of which depends upon the Company that reſides always in *Europe*.

The Council Confers all Imployments and Governments, ſtaying only for the Companies Confirmation, who generally approve the Council's Choice.

The Imployment of General is but for Three Years, but uſually it is continu'd during his Life-time. His Salary is Thirteen hundred Crowns a Month, beſides that, the Expences of his Houſe are defraid at the Charges of the Company, and He has alſo the Key of all the Store-Houſes, whence he may take what he thinks convenient. He never ſtirs out of his Houſe without a Guard of Fifty Horſe that ride before his

his Coach, and a Company of Foot behind, and Twelve Pages walking by the Boot.

Beſides, the Soveraign Council, there is a Council of Juſtice, conſiſting of a Preſident, a Vice-Preſident, and Twelve Counſellors. This Council Judges without Appeal, all Civil and Criminal Proceſſes, and has Power to Condemn the General himſelf to death, if he be Convicted of Treaſon. I believe that this Relation is ſufficient to give a clear *Idea* of the Puiſſance of the *Hollanders* in the *Indies*.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the City of Amſterdam.

Amſterdam, which in *Latin* is call'd *Amſtelodamum*, is a City ſo Beautiful ſo Rich, and ſo Potent, that without any ſcruple, it may be call'd *The Miracle and Pearl of all the Cities of the World*. It derives its Name from the little River of *Amſtel*, which throws it ſelf into an Arm of the Sea, call'd the *They*, which forms the Port of *Amſterdam*. We find that the Original of it was a Caſtle which *Giſelbert*, Lord of *Amſtel*, fortified upon the Bank of that River, in 1204. Upon which, ſeveral Fiſhermen, who liv'd only in Straw Hutts before, built ſome Houſes under the Protection of that Caſtle; by which means it came to be a Village, which was inſenſibly enlarg'd into a conſiderable Burrough, to which Count *Florant* IV. granted ſeveral Immunities

in

in the Year 1235. This drew to it new Inhabitants, who ſometime after gave the name of City to that which before was only a Burrough, call'd *Amſteldam*, from the name of the River that ran by it, and the word *Damm*, which ſignifies a Cawſey, or level piece of Ground.

This little City was united to the Earldom of *Holland*, to which Count *William* IV, gave new Priviledges in the Year 1342. which *Albert* of *Bavaria* afterwards confirm'd; and alſo gave the Inhabitants leave to enlarge their City. So that the Situation, the Trade, and the Induſtry of her Inhabitants render'd her very conſiderable. But in regard She was only as yet ſurrounded with Paliſado's, they added Steel Heads to the Wooden Stakes that inclos'd it: but in the Year 1482. it was encompaſs'd with Brick Walls. Since that time, this City has been ſeveral times enlarg'd; ſo that there is now no longer any Footſtep of her former Littleneſs and Poverty remaining: You ſee not the leaſt ſign of her old Foundations, the Houſes reſembling rather Palaces then Fiſher-mens Huts, But that which is more ſurprizing is this, that all theſe ſtately Houſes, above Four hundred Stone-Bridges, about Twelve large Towers, and ſeveral ſpacious publick Edifices, are built upon Piles, by reaſon that the Ground being a perfect Bogg, is not able to ſupport any ſolid Foundation. Theſe Piles are view'd and repair'd from time to time; for ſhould they be ſuffer'd to Rot, the burthen of the Building would cruſh 'em to pieces.

The

The River of *Amſtel* croſſes the City from one end to the other, and falls into the *They*, under the *Change*, which is the Place where the Merchants meet every day: This Great Build ing being all Arch'd, ſo that great Barques paſsd laden under it formerly; but by reaſon that ſeveral miſcarried by reaſon of the Darkneſs, and the violeuce of the Water when the Sluce was open'd, that Paſſage is ſhut up with large Grates, which leave no paſſage but only for the Water to run through. The Water of that River, and the *They* ſupply ſeveral other Canals that are cut within the City for the convenience of the Inhabitants, who have their Goods brought in Barks juſt before their own Doors. The Principal Canals are the *Rokin*, the *Cingle*, the *Lords*, the *Emperors*, and the *Princes* Canal, which run almoſt round the City, having ſeveral others that run croſs, and are call'd *Boury-Wall*, forming ſeveral Iſlands. The chiefeſt Streets are thoſe of *Warmoeſtraet*, *Nez*, *Zeodick*, *Breeſtraet*, *Calveſtraet*, *Niewedick*, *&c.*

But notwithſtanding the Greatneſs and Puiſſance of this City, it holds but the Fifth Rank in the Aſſembly of the States of the Province, thô She alone pays more to the Publick Treaſury then all the reſt; which proceeds from hence, for that She was one of the laſt that quitted the *Roman* Religion, and the Party of *Spain*. For thô the Union of *Utrecht* was entred into in the Year 1579. *Amſterdam* did not ſurrender to the Prince of *Orange* till Eight Years after; that is, not till the Year 1587, having before that, ſeveral times expell'd the Catholick Miniſters, and all thoſe that made Profeſſion of the New Religi-

on

on. And when they capitulated with the Prince of *Orange*, 'twas upon condition, that there ſhould be no alteration made in the Government, and that the *Roman* Catholicks ſhould have the ſame Liberty, and the ſame freedom of the exerciſe of their Religion, as the Proteſtants. But theſe Conditions were not regarded. For when the Leagues were entred into, they Expell'd the Eccleſiaſticks and the Monks, and Fryars, ſeiz'd upon their Churches, demoliſh'd their Altars, broke their Images, and ſilenc'd the Exerciſe of the *Roman* Catholick Religion, which nevertheleſs, was privately permitted for Sixty Years together, till it came to be publickly tolerated again, as now it is. For while I was at *Amſterdam*, the *Papiſts* had 85 Houſes or Chappels to meet in, for their Worſhip, and where Maſs was publickly ſaid, for which they pay an Annual Tribute to the Magiſtrate. They have alſo a long Square of Houſes for their Nuns to live in, who are not ſhut up in Cloiſters, as in Popiſh Countries, but may go in and out at pleaſure, and Marry too, if they grow weary of a Religious Life.

One part of the Churches were deſtroy'd the reſt were made uſe of by the *Calviniſts*, who gave ſome to the *Lutherans*, as alſo to the *Engliſh* and *French* Proteſtants. The Church of *St. Peters*, which was the Chiefeſt, is now made a Slaughter-Houſe. The *Flemings* enjoy to themſelves the Church of *St. Nicholas*, which they call the Old Church, where there were formerly 33 Altars; as alſo that of *St. Katherines* upon the *Damm*, where there were alſo 34 Altars, which are all demoliſh'd. The Pulpit of that Church

Church, coſt above Five and twenty thouſand Crowns, being a piece of Architecture, Repreſenting the Principal Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. In the laſt Age; there were no leſs then Seventeen Nunneries for Women, beſides Convents for Men. But the Nunnery of *Santa Clara* was in the Year 1595, chang'd into a Priſon, which they call'd *Tuchthuyſen*; and in other Cities *Raſphuyſen*, where they ſhut up Idle Rogues, Sturdy Beggars, and Offenders, who have deſerv'd any ſort of puniſhment leſs then Death. And theſe Houſes ſerve inſtead of the Gallies, to puniſh Malefactors. The ſame Year was erected a Houſe of the ſame nature, for the impriſonment of Looſe and Idle Women and Wenches. And during the Fair-time, all People have liberty to go into thoſe Houſes, and ſee the miſerable condition to which thoſe wicked People have reduc'd themſelves by their ill Conduct.

The *Jews*, who are very conſiderable for the Trade of this City, have Two Synagogues, one of which is the largeſt in Chriſtendom, and as ſome ſay, in the World. Within their Court-Yard where there Synagogue ſtands, they have ſeveral Rooms or Schools, where their Children are taught *Hebrew*, and carefully inſtructed in the *Jewiſh* Principles.

In 1593. they began to enlarge the City. *Harlem* Gate was advanced a Hundred Paces farther outward, and the other Quarters of the City were enlarg'd proportionably. In the Year 1607, it was enlarg'd a Third time upon the *Eaſt* Side. In the Year 1612. the Magiſtrates finding

finding that the City was not able to contain the multitude of People that fled from the Provinces of *Flanders*, and other Parts, that were haraſſed by the War, reſolv'd to enlarge their City once again. Thereupon they began with *Haerlem-Gate*, which was remov'd Six hundred Paces farther outward: and the following Years that enlargement was continu'd, and *Amſterdam* was enlarg'd above halfe as big agen to what it was before it ſhook off the *Spaniſh* Yoak. But in the Year 1675. it was enlarg'd another half part ſtill, and brought to that Luſtre and Perfection, wherein we now behold it. And after this manner it was, that this City increas'd in ſo ſhort a time; being ſurrounded with good Walls, and large Motes, with a good number of Baſtions, planted with Great Guns. It is now bigger then *Paris*, but it contains not ſo many People; the Rivers and the Canals taking up a great part of the Ground. Beſides that, the Houſes are not built as at *Paris*, to hold ſeveral Families: the *Hollanders* dwelling only in the Lower Rooms, and reſerving the upper Chambers for Ware-houſes.

About Thirty Years agoe they built without the City, a very fair and ſpacious Houſe for Perſons infected with the Sickneſs, which is call'd the *Peſt-huiſeen*; it ſtands among the Boggs, upon the Right Hand, as you go from *Amſterdam* to *Overton*. They have ſpar'd for no Coſt to make it convenient and pleaſant, there being Three hundred ſixty five Windows belonging to it.

In

In the Year 1648. they began to lay the Foundations of that ſtately *Town-Houſe*, of which the Beauty and Riches ſurprize all Foreigners. Thô I have ſeen it Five hundred times, during a ſtay of ſeveral years that I reſided at *Amſterdam*; I can ſafely ſay, that I beheld it with as much Admiration, the laſt as the firſt time I ſaw it: my Eyes ſtill meeting with new Objects of Wonder; nor could I make a deſcription ſo exact of it, as to come near what really it is. In a word, the only *Town-Houſe* of *Amſterdam*, is worth any Foreigners while to goe and ſee it.

The Foundation of this Structure is laid upon 13659 Piles of Wood driven into the Ground; and the firſt Stone was laid by the Burgomaſters *Pancras*, *de Graef*, *Valkenier*, and *Schaep*, upon the 28*th* of *November* 1648. the ſame Year that the War between the *United-Provinces* and the moſt Potent *Philip* of *Spain* was ended by the Peace of *Munſter*, after it had continued Fourſcore Years. The firſt Sitting of the Senate in it, was upon the 23 of *April* 1655. thô it were not then quite cover'd. It is built all of Free-Stone, according to the Modern Architecture of the *Corinthian* Order, adorn'd with Statues of Braſs, and Carving in Marble by the beſt Maſters of the Age. It is Two hundred eighty two Foot Wide; Two hundred thirty two deep; and a Hundred and ſixteen Foot high, beſides the *Tower*. There are Seven midling Doors, at which Three Men may enter a Breaſt, which lead to a large Stair-Caſe of Marble, that divides it ſelf to the Right and Left Hand, to aſcend into the upper Rooms. This Entrance

is Adorn'd with Three Braſs Statues, repreſenting Juſtice, Fortitude and Plenty; and a Marble Picture of a Woman in Relief, who ſupports the Arms of the City, with a *Neptune*, *Lyons*, *Unicorns*, and the Figures of ſome *Hero's*. In the middle ſtands erected a handſom round Tower, in the form of a *Duame*, advanced about Fifty Foot above the reſt of the Building, the Roof ſupported by Pillars, and adorn'd with Images, and a Dyal, to which belongs a Chime of Bells, which at certain times are plaid on by a Perſon, who has a Salary for that purpoſe. Upon the Front to the *Weſt*, above the Covering ſtands an *Atlas*, bearing a very large Globe of Copper upon his Shoulders. Thoſe that have the Curioſity may go into this Globe, paſſing through the Body of the *Atlas*, where are Three little Windows, through which you may overlook the whole City. But they never let any Body go up in the heat of Summer, for fear of being ſtiff'd.

The Inſide of this Houſe anſwers to the Beauty and Magnificence of the Outſide. Being entred into the Porch, through any of the Seven Doors before-mentioned, you enter into the Houſe by Two large Gates, between which ſtands the *Seſſions-Hall*, opening into the Street by Windows with Bars of Caſt Braſs; and this Room is adorned with many curious Marble Carvings. Below on the Outſide are the Priſons for Debtors and Criminals, from which no Priſoner ever eſcaped. We muſt not give any great Commendations to this part, for fear of belying the Proverb, which ſays, *That never any*

Priſons

Prisons were very beautiful. On the other side under Vaults, is that famous Treasury, call'd *The Bank of* Amsterdam, of which more in due place; The *Guard-Chamber* where the Burghers keep the Head Watch, and where the Keys of the City Gates are kept lock'd up in a Chest all Night. From whence, ascending up the First Story, you come into the *Burghers Hall*, which is a large Room pav'd with Marble, a Hundred and twenty Foot Long, Fifty seven Broad, and Ninety eight Foot high; in the Floor of which are in-laid in Marble, the two Faces of the Terrestrial Globe, and that of the Celestial, which ingeniously shews as in a Map, the situation of Kingdoms, Provinces, Mountains, Woods, Rivers, Longitudes, Latitudes, Circles, together with the 12 Signs of the Zodiack; all in their natural Colours, and distinguish'd with Plates of Brass, Each of which Maps are 22 Foot in Diameter. There is also another Map in-laid upon the Marble, wherein are represented all the Conquests of the *Hollanders* in the *Indies*.

The worst is, that it is greatly to be fear'd, lest this curious Workmanship will be spoil'd in a little time, by reason of the infinite numbers of People that tread upon it every day, walking in the *Hall*, and must of necessity wear it out with their Feet. At the end of this *Hall* is the Chamber where are Try'd all Civil Causes between Man and Man: and in the Galleries which goe round two Square Courts on each side the *Hall*, are the several Chambers or Offices belonging to the Government; as the *Council-Chamber*

Chamber, where Sits the Common-Council of the City; the *Burghermasters Chamber*, and Withdrawing-Room; with several others for several purposes.

Now for the more easie dispatch of Affairs, the Senate appoints several Commissioners to Administer Justice in several Affairs that happen, and every one of these Commissioners have their several Apartments in the *Town-House*, to hear the Complaints of the People. There are some who take cognizance of the Difficulties that happen in the carrying on of Trade; and some take care of the *Southern*, others of the *Northern* Commerce; others are the Judges of Criminals; others of Civil Affairs, in reference to Quarrels and Disputes, Obligations, Bankrupts, and Marriages. For it is to be observ'd, that all Marriages are contracted before the Commissioners of the Senate; so that they never make use of a Notary, but when they would have particular Articles drawn. They who profess the *Calvinists* Religion, are affianc'd by these Commissioners; their Bans are publish'd in all the Churches of the City, and afterward they are Married by their Ministers. But as for the *Roman* Catholicks, or any one of the other Sects, which are there tolerated, in respect of them there is another course taken. For not only the same Commissioners Affiance 'em as they do the rest, but they themselves publish their Bans for Three Sundays together, having a Secretary there who reads 'em at a Window of the *Town-House* that looks into the Street, where the People are Assembled at the Ringing of a Bell.

And

And when the Parties desire to be Married, they appear before these Magistrates, who Marry 'em publickly; but for all this, the Marriage maybe ratify'd by a Priest or a Minister.

Before we leave this Famous *Guild-Hall*, it behoves us to speak a word of the Bank of *Amsterdam*, which is accounted the Richest Treasurie in the World; it is placed under a Great Vault of the *Town-House*, enclos'd and barricado'd with several Locks, and several Doors. They take all the care they can to keep it safe, and never open it but in the presence of one of the Bourgomasters, which is the reason, that no Body can positively tell, what the Wealth may amount to that is enclos'd therein. There is to be seen a world of Plate, Bars of Gold and Silver, an infinite number of Bags full of Money ready Coin'd. 'Tis a General Depository, whither all People carry their Cash, because they think it more safe there then at home: and the Billets drawn upon the Bank, are the most usual Payments which the Merchants make, no body scrupling to take 'em for ready Money. 'Tis to be observ'd that the Bank never pays any Interest to those that carry their Money thither, which brings in a considerable Profit to the City, which by this means may Trade with the Money of particular Persons. For in regard there are numbers of People who are very much troubled to find which way to employ their Money with safety, at Two, or Two and a half *per Cent.* Profit, unless in Trade or Navigation, many People who have great Sums of Money by 'em, chuse rather to put it in the Bank, then to keep it at home.

Formerly,

Formerly, the Arms of *Amſterdam*, were a Ship without a Helm. But Count *William* of *Haynault*, in 1342. gave them a new Bearing, that is to ſay, in a Field, Or, a Pale Gules, charg'd with Three Salters Argent; and in the Year 1488. the Emperor *Maximilian*, in acknowledgment of a conſiderable Sum of Money, which the City lent him, and which was never repaid 'em, Crown'd theſe Arms with an Imperial Crown. Father *Meneſtrier* has made a Remark upon the occaſion of theſe Arms, that may ſeem proper enough to thoſe who have ſeen the City of *Amſterdam*. For he ſays that the Pale, ſignifies the Cauſey of *Amſtel*, and that the Salters denote the Banks and the Dikes.

Near the *Stadthouſe* are laid the Foundations of a large Tower, ſupported by four Pillars; but the Work was ſo far from being finiſh'd, that it was never rais'd above Twelve Fathom. Now thô this Tower be not above a hundred Foot in Diameter, yet they were forc'd to drive into the Ground Six thouſand three hundred thirty four Piles, to lay the Foundation. Which may ſeem a Wonder to thoſe who never ſaw how *Amſterdam* is built: but as great as the Wonder may ſeem, the thing is really true. And by this ſame Scantling, we may judge of the prodigious quantity of Wood that was made uſe of for the building all the Structures and Edifices of that Superb City.

Near this Church ſtands the Church of *St. Katherines*, which was burnt in 1645. but Rebuilt ſince that, and now call'd *The New Church*. In this Church it is where the Pulpit is to be ſeen,

ſeen, which as I ſaid before, coſt Five and twenty thouſand Crowns the making. There you may alſo ſee the Tomb of Admiral *Van Galen*, which the Admiralty of *Amſterdam*, by Order of the States-General, caus'd to be erected, to Eternize the Memory of a Man, who had done the Republick great Services. The *14th* of *March*, 1653, he met within ſight of *Livorn*, a Squadron of *Engliſh* men of War, which he Attack'd: but if he got any advantage it coſt him very dear; for he Dy'd Nine Days after the Engagement, of a great Shot that took off one of his Legs in the Fight.

As he Dy'd, ſo he lies, laid on a Bed of Honour with his Helmet at his Feet, his Left Hand reſts upon his Breaſt holding a Medal of Gold; and in his Right Hand he has a Batoon of Command; his Epitaph is interwoven between two Triumphal Arches, with a Naval Crown, and the Arms of the *United-Provinces* over-head. On each ſide lie all ſorts of Trophies; and below, the Repreſentation of his laſt Fight: The whole being of Marble, wrought with great curioſity of Workmanſhip.

In the Quire of the ſame Church is to be ſeen another Marble Tomb, no leſs Magnificent then that which I have mention'd. The States of the *United-Provinces* caus'd it to be Erected at the publick Charge, to the Memory of *Michael Adrian de Ruyter*, who was Born at *Fleſſing*, the *24th* of *March*, 1607. of very mean Parents, both Father and Mother. When he was between 7 and 8 Years of Age, he put himſelf a Shipboard to ſerve as a Scullion-Boy; but ſome Years Experience

perience in Navigation, made him capable of being a common Seaman. After which he came first to be a Pilot, then Captain of a man of War, then Commander of a Squadron, then Vice-Admiral, and Lastly, Chief Admiral of the *United-Provinces*. His Experience in Sea-Affairs for Sixty Years together, had render'd him the most accomplish'd Seaman of his Age: So that he signaliz'd himself both upon the *Ocean*, and in the *Mediterranean*, by an infinite number of Glorious Actions; At length he Dy'd in the Port of *Syracuse* in *Sicily*, upon the 29th of *April*, 1676, of a Wound which he receiv'd before *Messina*; and his Body was carried into *Holland*.

This Tomb is near 30 Foot long, and as many in height; the Hero is laid upon the Tomb as big as the Life, all in Armour, with one Hand resting upon his Breast, and in the other holding a Batoon of Command; with a Great Gun instead of a Pillow under his Head. On each side is to be seen a Triton leaning against a Black Marble Pillar, and both standing in a large Sea Shell. Over Head, as it were in Perspective, is to be seen a Sea Engagement. On the one side are the Arms of *Holland*, on the other, those of the *United Provinces*, with a Fame over Head, and a little above, the Arms of Admiral *de Ruyter*, being a Lion Gules, with a Ducal Crown, supported by Standards, Ensigns and Colours. On the Right side of the Tomb stands a Woman Representing Wisdom, and Prudence at the same time holding a Mirror in one Hand; and in the other a Serpent, which are the Emblems of those two Virtues. On the

other

other Hand ſtands another Woman, repreſenting Valour and Fortitude, holding in her Right Hand a Trumpet, and in her Left Hand a Key, which ſhe lays upon a Marble Column. Laſtly, there is the Admirals Epitaph Grav'd in Letters of Gold upon a piece of Touch-ſtone.

This Church as well as the *Stadthouſe* face the great *Piazza*, which is call'd the *Dam*, in the midſt of which is the Old *Stadthouſe*, which now ſerves for a *Corps de Guard*; and underneath are the Publick Weights.

The Bourſe or Exchange, which is an enclos'd Place where the Merchants meet every day from Eleven till One a Clock, to talk of their Affairs, is not far from the *Dam*. This, to ſpeak properly, is a Rendezvous of all the Nations in the World. For there is not a Day in the Year, except Sundays and great Holidays, wherein there do not meet *Flemings*, *Brabanders*, *Engliſh*, *French*, *Scotch*, *Iriſh*, *Italians*, *Spaniards*, *Portugueſes*, *Switzers*, *Germans*, *Danes*, *Swedes*, *Norvegians*, *Muſcovites*, *Jews*, *Turks*, *Moors*, *Tartars Indians*, *Orientals*, *Africans*, *Americans*, &c. The 29*th* of *May*, 1608. the firſt Stone of this Magnificent Pile was laid by the youngeſt Son of the Sieur *Cornelius Pieterſe Hooft*, Burgomaſter Preſident of the City. And the Firſt of *Auguſt* 1613. was the firſt time of the Merchants meeting upon it. This Place, which may be about a Hundred Paces in length, and about Forty broad, is all Vaulted, under which runs the River of *Amſtel*, as I have ſaid before: It is ſurrounded with Galleries, ſupported by a great number of Pillars, which form as many Arches,

where

where the Merchants shelter themselves from the Rain; every Column has its Number and Inscription, which denotes the Quarter belonging to every Nation: For Example, they who have business with the *French* Merchants, by means of those Pillars, know in what part of the Change to find 'em.

There are Three Entrances into this Place, which are all open till Noon; at what time the Porter shuts 'em up about One a Clock: after which Hour, there's no going in without putting a piece of Six Sous into a Box which the Porter presents ye; which Money is design'd for the Poor. This Imposition causes the Merchants that have Business at the *Change* to meet betimes, and hinders a Thousand People that have no Business from pestring the Place at that time. Under the Gallery there are Cupboards in the Wall, where they keep Musquets, Pikes, Swords, Bandeliers, and whatever else is necessary to arm Fourscore thousand Men. From *May* till *September*, the Burgesses are order'd to goe every one in their turns to this Place, put on their Arms, and Exercise for an Hour in a Day, there being an Aid-Major of the City, who takes care to instruct the Ignorant how to handle their Arms. In the same manner also, and in the same place are they likewise Exerciz'd, who have the care of the new Engines that are made for the speedy quenching of Fire. Above this Gallery are a great number of Mercers, and other Tradesmens Shops, as in the Palace of *Paris*; and at the end a Room of Arms where the Master is entertain'd at the Charges of the City.

From

From hence you may goe to ſee *St. Michael's* Church, which they call the *Old Church*, where you ſhall ſee a very fair Steeple, with a Clock that ſtrikes the Hours, Half-Hours, and Quarters, and Chimes going at every time; and I ought to obſerve by the by, that there are ſuch Clocks in all the Churches, Towers and Gates of the City. The Glaſs-windows of ſeveral Colours, repreſent ſeveral Hiſtories of the Old and New Teſtament. There are alſo ſeveral Monuments erected in memory of certain Perſons that have done the Republick ſignal Service; but I ſhall only mention the three Principal.

The Firſt was erected by order of the States-General, in Honor of *James Van Heemskerk*, General of the Marine Forces of the Republick. He had made two Voyages to *Nova Zembla*, under the Arctic Pole, from whence he brought back the wealthy ſpoils of his Conqueſts into his Country, in the Year 1604. He it was that fought the Potent *Spaniſh* Armada near *Gibraltar*, in the Year 1607, in which Engagement he was ſlain.

His moſt Signal Exploits are engraved in Letters of Gold upon black Marble. At the upper end of the Picture ſtand two Globes, the one of Heaven, the other of the Earth; in the midſt of which are placed the Arms of *Holland*. Over againſt which, cloſe by one of the Pillars, lies his Sword, his Helmet, and other Warlike Weapons. He Dy'd in the One and fortieth Year of his Age, one Month and Twelve Days over.

The Second of these Monuments is a Black Marble Table, wherein are Engrav'd the most Glorious Atchievements of *Cornelius John de Haan*, one of the greatest Captains that ever the City of *Amsterdam* produc'd.

The Third is the Tomb of *Abraham Vanderhulst*, Admiral of *Holland*, who was Born at *Amsterdam* the 11*th* of *April* 1619, and Died in 1666. This Monument is all of Marble, extreamly well wrought, where the Hero is to be seen lying upon a Bed of Honour, holding a naked Scimiter in his Right Hand. On each side of him stand his two Children weeping. Over Head is to be seen the Representation of a Fleet; and a little higher the Hero's Epitaph, written in *Dutch*, and Engrav'd upon Touch-stone in Letters of Gold, environ'd with all sorts of Warlike Trophies. Over which Trophies stand the Arms of the *United Provinces*, supported by two Angels sounding Trumpets.

To say something of their Poor, their Prisons, and their Houses of Correction; *Amsterdam* is reported to have Twenty thousand Poor every day at Bed and Board; for which reason they have several Alms-Houses, which look more like Palaces, then Retreats for Poor People. Of these Houses, there are some appointed for poor Old Men and Women, besides a square Palace for Three hundred Widows. Then there are Hospitals for Boys and Girls, for Burghers Children, and Foundlings; and all these Boys and Girls have upon every Sunday, and other Days of going to Church, two Doits given 'em by the Governor

Governors of the Houſes, to put into the Deacons Bag, when they gather for the Poor in the Churches. There is likewiſe an Hoſpital for Idiots, and a Bedlam for Mad-men. They have alſo their Houſes of Puniſhment for Beggars and Idle Perſons, and where they are kept hard at work. The Rasp-Houſe is for Petty Thieves; Wenches that counterfeit great Bellies; Men that pretend to be taken by the *Turks*, or Wrecks at Sea, and counterfeit Deafneſs, Blindeſs or Dumbneſs; where ſuch ſort of People are bound to Rasp Fifty Pounds of Logwood between 'em; and if they Mutiny, they are ſet in a Tub, where if they don't Pump luſtily, the Water will ſwell over their Heads. There is alſo another Houſe where Whores, Drunken Women, and Scolds are kept to hard Labour. And all theſe Hoſpitals and Alms-Houſes are ſtately Buildings Adorn'd with Pictures; and where nothing can be kept more ſweet and clean then the Lodgings.

The Port of *Amſterdam* is, beyond all contradiction, the moſt famous in *Europe*, as well for the various Nations that frequent it from all parts of the World; as for the number of Ships which are there to be ſeen at all times and ſeaſons. The Port is above a Thouſand Paces broad, and halfe a League long; and this large extent is continually cover'd with Merchants Veſſels and Barks, ſo that the thick Forreſt which their Maſts and Tackling make, is hardly penetrable to the Sun-beams. There needs no more then the ſeeing this Port for a Man to be convinced, that *Holland* alone has more Barks or Shallops,

and Trading Veſſels, then the greateſt part of the Chriſtian Potentates put together. Beſides you will there find, that every City and every Village have their particular Haven, and that there is not a Peaſant, let him be never ſo poor, that has not a Bark to carry his Milk; and his other Proviſions to the Markets. Here it is that you ſhall find an infinite number of Great Guns, both Braſs and Iron, lying upon the Keys, which their vaſt Magazines already fill'd, are not able to contain.

From hence you may goe and view the ſpacious Arſenal of the Admiralty, the Largeneſs of which, is no leſs ſurprizing then the Stores that appear in the Magazines, of all things neceſſary for the building of the Men of War, and where they are building new ones continually. For thô *Holland* produces nothing that's fit for the Building of men of War, and that they are forc'd to fetch from Countries far remote their Wood, their Iron, their Hemp, their Pitch and Tarr, *&c.* yet they are ſo well provided with all theſe Materials, that the Workmen of the little Village of *Sordan* alone, within a ſmall League of *Amſterdam*, will engage, provided they have but two Months warning, to build a man of War for every Week all the reſt of the Year, ready to put to Sea. This convenience which they have to build Ships, was the reaſon, that during the long War which the Republick maintained againſt *Spain*, the *Hollanders* often ſold both men of War and Ammunition to their Enemies.

The

The Council of the Admiralty which takes cognizance of all Affairs relating to the Sea, is divided into five Chambers which are ſettl'd at *Amſterdam*, *Rotterdam*, *Hoorne*, *Middleburgh*, and *Harlingue* in *Frieſland*. This Aſſembly conſiſts of Seven Commiſſioners, who are renewed every Three Years. And the Admiral, or in his abſence, the Vice-Admiral has a Right to preſide in every one.

Near the Arſenal belonging to the Admiralty, lies that which appertains to the *Eaſt-India* Company, which is no leſs conſiderable then the other. This Company cauſes ſuch a number of Veſſels, as well men of War as Merchants Ships to be built there, as they judge neceſſary for the ſecurity of their Trade. But in that place they only keep Materials neceſſary to Equip and fit out their Ships. All their Goods and Merchandizes are carried into vaſt Magazines that lie in the Heart of the City; where you ſhall ſee vaſt quantities of all ſorts of *Eaſtern* Commodities; and in others, ſuch as they heap together from all parts of *Europe*, to ſend to the *Indies*.

Before we leave this Port, we muſt obſerve, that the Great Ships cannot get into it laden, becauſe of a great Bank of Sand call'd the *Pampus*, over which the Great Ships, thô unloaden cannot paſs but by the favour of a Spring-Tide. Therefore they lighten 'em at the *Texel*, where they uſually take the Great Guns out of the men of War, which they deſign to carry into *Amſterdam* to be refitted.

When you have visited the Arsenals, if you have not a mind to keep along by the Port, you must cross the Jews Quarter, which would be one of the most Beautiful in the City, were those Disciples of *Moses* as neat as the *Hollanders*. There are two Synagogues, one for the *Greek* and *German* Jews, another for the *Portugueses*. This is much the fairer, being built in a great Square, cover'd with a *Duomo*, and resembles rather a Citadel then a *Jewish Temple*; So that when the *Jews* built it so high, and so thick, the Magistracy began to grow jealous, afraid, lest under the pretence of a Temple they were building a Fortress, that might one day trouble the repose of the City; and out of this fear it was, that the *Jews* were commanded to go no further; so that they were forc'd to cover it, before the Structure was brought to its intended Perfection; and this is the only reason of the Defects which the Architects observe in the Building.

As to what remains, I make no scruple to affirm that there are *Jews* in *Amsterdam* far richer than some of our *European* Princes. There was one who built a House where nothing but Gold and Silver, Azure and Marble glitter'd on every side; there was one great Room pav'd with Silver Ducatoons: and he would have put Silver Bars in the Window of a lower Apartment that look'd into the Street, whereas Iron ones content all the rest of the City; but the Magistracy no less Wise then Politick, considering that the *Jews* in general are not belov'd by the *Christians*, and fearing lest the multitude might take an occasion from this piece of Vanity to plunder

plunder his Houſe, and the Houſes of his Country-men, forbid him to do it: ſo that inſtead of Silver Grates, he put up Iron Gilt.

I find that I could tire the Reader with the length of this Chapter, which makes me paſs over in ſilence, a great number of Buildings, and other curious Things, which Travellers who make any ſtay there, will not fail to ſee. Give me leave however to ſpeak a word of the Government, which may ſerve to inſtruct the Reader, what the Government of the reſt of the Cities is, as being altogether conformable to the Methods here obſerv'd, excepting only ſome difference in the number of their Senators.

The Government of Amſterdam.

The City of *Amſterdam* is Govern'd by a Senate, conſiſting of 36 Perſons, who ought to be Natives of the City. Theſe Senators keep their Imployment as long as they live: and formerly when any one dy'd, the principal Burgeſſes were accuſtom'd to nominate thoſe that were to ſucceed; but about a Hundred and ſixty Years agoe the Citizens ſurrendred their Right to the Senate; by reaſon that the City growing vaſt, and the number of Electors increaſing, they often fell into Tumults; to prevent which, they have eſtabliſh'd that Great Council, who fill up their vacancies themſelves, and out of their own Members, chuſe the Burgomaſters and Eſchevins, (Lord Mayors and Aldermen) for the Annual Adminiſtration of Juſtice. There are Four Burgomaſters, Conſuls or Maiors, Three of which are choſen every Year, becauſe one of the eldeſt holds his Place Two Years, to the end he

may be able to inſtruct the New-comers in the Condition of the Affairs. And this Burgomaſter preſides the firſt Three Months, and then the other Three take their Quarters.

Theſe Imployments are the moſt Honourable in the City, thô they be not the moſt gainful; nevertheleſs, they are very conſiderable Poſts, becauſe they put 'em in a condition to advance their Kindred and Friends, in regard that all the Imployments, and all the Commiſſions that happen to fall, and become vacant during their time of Preſiding, are at their diſpoſal to confer upon whom they pleaſe. For you muſt underſtand, that in *Holland* all Imployments and Preferments are beſtowed upon Merit, and according to Favour: and if it could be prov'd, that they who have a right to diſtribute 'em, have exacted Money by way of Acknowledgment, or otherwiſe, they would by the Law be diſcarded and adjudged for ever after, incapable of bearing any Office in the City. However, they whoſe Souls are ſway'd by ſordid Avarice, find a way to make their advantage without being diſcover'd. The beſt Imployments are thoſe that belong to the *Poſt-Office*; for all the Profit is their own, they defraying only the Expences of the Couriers; ſo that they are divided into ſeveral diſtinct Offices, in the Chiefeſt of which there are Four or Five Perſons concern'd.

Theſe Burgomaſters are they that order every thing that is for the Honour and Splendor of the City; they Receive and Entertain all Princes and Foreign Ambaſſadors, and perform all the Publick Ceremonies. They take out of the Pub-

lick

lick Treaſury, what Money they deem convenient for the Good of the City. They keep the Keys of the Bank, which is never open'd but in the Preſence of one of 'em; they alſo keep the Key of the Cheſt, wherein every Night the Keys of all the Gates of the City are lock'd up. But notwithſtanding the high degree of Dignity to which theſe Offices advance 'em, they are not at a Peny Charges. Their Tables are ne'r the more ſumptuous, their Train the more numerous, nor their Habit the more ſplendid for that. They are Perſons to whom the City pays Salaries, and who ſerve the City in all the Publick Ceremonies; and if they Entertain any Prince or Foreign Miniſter, 'tis all at the City Charge.

Beſides the Four Burgomaſters, there are Nine Eſchevins or Aldermen, who are the City Judges; of which, Seven are choſen every Year, and Two of the preceding Year continue in their Imployments. The Senate nominates Fourteen, out of which the Burgomaſters chuſe Seven; but in the reſt of the Cities the Stadtholder, or the Prince of *Orange* chuſes 'em. They are the peremptory Judges in all Cauſes, both Civil and Criminal: but when they have laid any very great Fine, the Parties may appeal to the Court of Juſtice of the Province that ſits at the *Hague*. Under theſe Supream Magiſtrates there are ſeveral Officers; the Chiefeſt of which are the Treaſurers and Receivers of the Revenues of the City, the Penſioner and the Grand Provoſt, who is call'd the *Schout*, who has under him Three Lieutenants, and ſeveral Catch-poles, and is like our Sheriff. He it is that brings in the

Indictments againſt Criminals, and Sits in Judgment upon 'em, in Conjunction with Two Aldermen, in caſes that are not Capital: for when any one is Condemn'd to Dye, they cannot order Execution, till the Burgomaſter has Sign'd the Judgment. This is the moſt gainful Office in the City: for the Confiſcations of the Goods of Criminals, or the Fines that are laid upon thoſe who have committed any miſcarriages againſt the Government, all belong to the *Schout*, who is chang'd every Three Years; and that is time enough conſiderably to enrich any Man.

M. *Borel*, who was ſeveral years Ambaſſador for the Republick at *Paris*, was gratified with this Imployment at his return, to make him ſome part of amends for the Eſtate which he had waſted to ſupport the Honour and Intereſt of his Country. But in regard he was a Man of too great Worth to make the beſt of all the Advantages of his Place, they continu'd him in for Nine Years together: and becauſe that continuance was without any Preſident; ſome Perſons jealous of his Reputation gave out, That he was kept in, in that Imployment, to hinder him from aſcending to the Degree of Conſul or Burgomaſter; becauſe they thought he had too great an Affection for a Foreign Prince, who would make uſe of his Kindneſs to dive into the Secrets of the Council. For you muſt underſtand that the Office of *Schout* is an infallible ſtep to the Dignity of Burgomaſter; but the Senate plainly made it out, that there was no ground at all for that Calumny, in regard that M. *Borel* obtain'd the Office of Burgomaſter in the year 1689. in the height of the War.

The

The Penſioner is like the Recorder in the Cities of *England*, being a Perſon Learned in the Civil Law, and made choice of, to inform the Senate, Burgomaſters, and Aldermen, what the Laws and Cuſtoms of the Country are, and makes all the Publick Speeches.

The City of *Amſterdam* keeps in Pay about Five hundred Diſciplin'd Soldiers for the Guard of the Gates in the Day time; for in the Night time the Burgeſſes are they who have the Guard of 'em, who keep their Watch at the *Town-houſe*, and in ſeveral other places. Before the Wars in the Year 1672. they were wont every Night to carry the Keys of the City to the Preſident Burgomaſter, who laid 'em under his Bolſter. But in regard the People were afraid, that *France* held ſome Correſpondencies in the City, when they ſaw the *French* Army draw near it, the Burgeſſes deſir'd that the Keys might remain in the *Town-Houſe*, and becauſe it was in the Power of the Burgomaſters to hinder it, M. *Reynſt*, who then preſided, reſolving not to quit his Right, went and lay every Night in the *Town-Houſe* upon the Cheſt where the Keys were lockt. So ſoon as his Three Months were expired, M. *Pol*, who ſucceeded in the Preſidentſhip, was deſirous of having the old Cuſtom reſtor'd, and that the Keys ſhould be brought to him, which kindl'd new Commotions, which however were appeas'd by an Expedient that was found out, which was, that every Night a Detachment of Burghers ſhould go with Drum beating, and fetch the Keys of every Gate of the City, leaving a Guard of Citizens behind

bring 'em to the *Town-House*, Lock 'em up in a Cheſt in the Council-Chamber, and carry the Key to the Preſident-Burgomaſter; that the next Morning the Burgeſſes ſhould fetch it again, and goe and open the Gates of the City; and that at the ſame time the Soldiers ſhould take charge of the Gates, which the Burgeſſes ſhould reſign into their Hands: and this Practice is obſerved at this day.

Certainly if *Amſterdam* were well ſtor'd with Freſh Water, without queſtion it would be impregnable, as well by reaſon of the ſituation, and the Fortifications of it, as for that by reaſon of her Sluces ſhe is able to lay all the Country adjoyning under Water. But they have only Rain-water, which they preſerve in Ciſterns, and for their Brewing they are forc'd to go Two Leagues to fetch freſh Water.

If a Stranger has a deſire to keep Houſe in *Amſterdam*, and deſigns to hire a Habitation, he muſt take a Leaſe upon Seal'd Paper, for which he muſt pay a Tax to the States, and pay the Broaker that makes the Bargain beſides: and before he can buy a Houſe, he muſt be in a capacity to be a Burgher. To which purpoſe, the Perſon intending to be ſo made Free, muſt take along with him to the *Stadthouſe* his Broaker, or any two Security, and there before the Burgomaſters take the Oath of Burgherſhip, which is to be true and faithful to the City, to the Magiſtrates and Government. But if a Man buys either Land or Houſes, and Lodges private-ly, then he muſt pay a world of Taxes to the Mills that drain his Lands, and for maintaining the

the Banks and Sluces; and if the States have an occaſion to erect a Fortification upon his Lands, or to Drown 'em in time of War, he muſt be contented with the States Terms. Or if his Houſe or Houſes ſtand empty without Tenants, yet muſt he pay whatever the State has Tax'd upon 'em. And now grant that a Man has hir'd a Houſe, and made a Purchaſe, before he is warm in his Habitation, an Officer comes from the *Stadt-Houſe* with a Printed Seal'd Paper, containing the enſuing Schedule of Taxes, which muſt be paid.

For a *Pole-Tax*, for every Male and Femal Servant in the Houſe, above Eight years of Age, 6 Gilders a year.

For a Coach, if the Perſon keeps any, 75 Gilders *per Annum.*

For a Coach without Wheels, 50 Gilders *per Annum.*

For Soap, according to the number of the Family.

The ſame for Salt.

For Wine, according to the Quality of the Perſon.

For the Watch, according to the bigneſs of the Houſe.

For the Lanthorns, according to the largeneſs of the Houſe.

Butter, every Pound Seven Stivers,

For Beans, halfe as much as you pay for the Beans themſelves.

Turf, for every Tun Ten Stivers.

For every Twenty Gilders of Wood, Six Gilders.

The

The Tax upon Fleſh often changes: Nor is there a Tax wanting for Bread.

Then there are alſo Two Taxes, the one call'd the 200th, and the other the Eighth Penny; beſides a Tax, call'd *Verpounding* paid to the States, upon all Lands and Houſes within their Dominions. The Milk pays firſt as Milk, then made into Butter, beſides an infinite company more, too tedious to be nam'd, which one would think, that a People who ſtand ſo much upon their Liberty, ſhould grutch to pay, and mutiny againſt ſo many vexatious Oppreſſions. But that rarely falls out, or if it does, the Mutineers are puniſhed without Mercy; beſides that, the People are the more willing to pay, well knowing, that the Liberty which they ſo much deſire, could never be preſerv'd without a vaſt expence.

The Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam* are very ſevere in the puniſhment of Frauds, Perjuries and intended Murder. A young Man who had made falſe Aſſignments upon the Admiralty, thô related to many of the Magiſtrates of *Amſterdam*, had his Head cut off. Another who was a Clerk in the Merchants Bank, having made falſe Poſtings in their Books, paid for his Offence with the loſs of his Head alſo; and his Daughters Husbands were forc'd to pay back the Portions they had receiv'd with their Wives. A *French* Marquis who ſwore his Regiment was compleat, when the States knew it was not halfe full, had his Head chopt off in the Priſon at the *Hague*. And a *French* Monk, who had deſign'd to Murder his Maſter, and Two Sons that were his Pupils, had his Head cut off and

ſet

ſet upon a Poſt, with his Body on a Wheel not far from the *Hague*.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Hague.

THE Village which the *Hollanders* call *Sgravenhague*, or the *Counts-Hague*, by reaſon that the Counts of *Holland* were formerly wont to make it the Place of their Reſidence, were it ſurrounded with Walls, would not only deſerve the name of a Town, but of a conſiderable City, for I take it to be no leſs in Circuit than *Lyon*. The Streets are as ſtreight as if they had been built by a Line, and adorn'd with a great number of ſtately Palaces. The Beauty of this Place, and the Country round about it, caus'd it to be made choice of for the uſual Reſidence of the Princes of *Orange*, and of all the Foreign Miniſters and Ambaſſadors. Here it is that the States-General, the States-Provincial, the Court of *Holland*, the High Council Court of *Brabant*, and the Council of State Aſſemble. But of all the Chambers, that which is moſt remarkable, and deſerves moſt to be taken notice of, and more particularly to be deſcrib'd, is that where the States of *Holland* meet, which is a very Beautiful, Spacious lofty Room; hung with very extraordinary Hangings, that reach from the top of the Cieling

Ceeling to the Ground, with the States Arms curiously interwoven in 'em, and made on purpose for the use of the States. The Figures represent the People of most Nations, as it were looking over Galleries, and when the Room is a little darken'd, which is done on purpose by the Person that shews it, appearing as if they were all alive, nodding their Heads, and talking to one another. The Cieling it self is rarely painted by an *Italian* Master, as are also the two Chimney-pieces, upon which, Peace and War are exquisitely represented. The First, under the Figure of *Venus*, a very Beautiful Woman, with a white Dove upon her Lap, with other Emblems of Peace about her. The Second under the shape of *Mars*, or a Soldier compleatly Armed, with a Plume of Feathers covering his Head-piece, trampling on a large open Book, all Bloody, wherein is written in large Letters, the Word *PRIVILEGIA*. The Seats where the States Sit are all Rail'd in, and the Seat where the Prince of *Orange*, now the King of *England* Sits, is an Elbow Chair at the upper end of the Table, round about which upon Chairs with Backs, sit the Knighthood of *Holland*, who nevertheless have but one Vote, which every City that sends Deputies has; and at the Lower end sits the Pensioner, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, and Secretary, before whom lies a wooden Hammer, with which, when he knocks upon the Table, their Debates cease, and they become silent. The Seats on which the Deputies of the several Cities Sit, are Benches or Forms, with every one a Cushion of Green

Green Cloth, the ſame as the Carpet is of, with which the Table is cover'd, having the Arms of the City for which they ſerve, Embroider'd upon it. At the upper end of this Magnificent Room, on each ſide of the Chimney, is a diſtinct Place for the Two Secretaries that take the Minutes. To this Room the Prince, or Stadtholder can come by means of Galleries, without ſtirring out of his own Houſe. Here is alſo to be ſeen the Great Hall, hung about with hundreds of Colours taken from the *Emperor*, *Spaniard*, and other Potentates, with whom they have wag'd Wars, and full of Bookſellers, and other Tradeſmens Shops: and ſome will have it to be built with *Iriſh* Oak, which has that good quality that no Spider will breed upon it. This Palace, which was Founded by *William* Count of *Holland*, and King of the *Romans*, is a good old Brick Building, with a Court before it for the Foot-Guards to draw up and ground their Arms. But the Princes Palace is a Superb Structure; and there are many ſumptuous Gardens adjoyning to the *Hague*, together with that belonging to the Princes Houſe in the Wood, in the Hall of which Houſe are the rareſt Pictures in *Europe*.

But the Court or *Promenade*, which is call'd *Vourhout*, is one of the moſt lovely Places I e'er yet ſaw. It conſiſts of Three Walks of Tylet Trees, as far as a Man can ſee, through which the Sun can never pierce. That in the middle is for the Coaches, and the other Two for thoſe that walk a-foot, with Rails to hinder the Horſes from giving any diſturbance. This ſame

Courſe

Courſe is enclos'd on the one ſide by the ſtately Palaces, where uſually the Ambaſſadors of Foreign Princes, and other Perſons of Quality reſide. On the other by the Prince's Palace, by that of the *States-General*, Prince *Maurice's*, and a ſpacious Lake of freſh Water between. The Magiſtracy alſo, the better to keep the Walk neat and clean, and prevent the Coaches from raiſing a Duſt, which elſe would much annoy thoſe that take delight in walking a-foot, order'd certain Engines to be made, wherewith to water the Walk, and allay the *Duſt* as they ſee occaſion.

When you are out of this Charming Village, you meet with a large Wood, and Park, wherein is a fair *Pall-Mall*, and a lovely Pleaſure-Houſe belonging to the Prince of *Orange*. One part of this Wood is enclos'd with a high Pale to keep in the Deer and other Wild Beaſts that are preſerv'd within it.

Strangers alſo may do well to ſee the *Town-Houſe*, which is an Ancient Structure with a High Tower, from whence you have a fair Proſpect over the Sea, and may ſurvey whatever happens near the neighboring Coaſts. Travellers will be likewiſe glad to ſee the Great Church, and within it the Tomb of the Noble *Dinaſt de Waſſenaer*, Lord of *Opdam*, Chief Admiral of *Holland*, who in the Year 1675. as the *Hollanders* tell the Story, finding himſelf conſtrain'd to fight the *Engliſh*, ſuperior to him in number, choſe rather to blow up his own Ship, then to fall into his Enemies hands.

This

This Monument is encompaſs'd with a large *Duomo*, ſupported by four Marble Columns. The Statue of the Admiral ſtands upright, and all in Armour, holding a Batoon of Command in one Hand, a flying Eagle appears behind him, carrying a *Victorie* upon her Wings. On the Right Hand is to be ſeen a little Child, holding the Hero's Helmet; and upon the Left another, carrying his Arms in one Hand, and a Crown of Laurel in the other; and at each of the four corners ſtands a Woman, repreſenting Fortitude, Wiſdom, Valour, and Fidelity.

There are ſeveral fair Villages round about the *Hague*; *Scheveling*, ſeated upon the Sea-ſhore, and which is the Rendez-vous of an infinite number of People, of all ſorts and conditions that go thither to divert themſelves. But the Sea has much endamag'd that Place, In the Year 1674, it carried away of a ſuddain, a Hundred and One and twenty Houſes, and every foot it comes to claim its Tithes of that Place.

Scheveling.

Loſdon, is alſo another Village, halfe a League from the *Hague*; famous for a Convent of Noble Nuns, which *Margaret* Counteſs of *Holland* founded in 1267. but more for the monſtrous Birth of which, *Maud* the only Daughter of Count *Florent*, and Siſter of Count *William*, King of the *Romans*, was delivered in that Nunnery. Hiſtory aſſures us, that that ſame Princeſs refus'd her Alms to a poor Woman that begg'd of her, with Twins in her Arms, upbraiding her that they were not begot by one Man. Upon which

which, the Beggar-woman vex'd that the Princeſs had charg'd her with a Crime ſo contrary to Truth, wiſh'd *That ſhe might be brought to Bed of as many Children as there were Days in the Year.* Thereupon it happen'd, that at the end of Nine Months, ſhe was brought to Bed of *Three hundred ſixty five Children*, all perfectly ſhap'd and alive, and as big as a Woman's Fiſt. They were alſo all of 'em Baptiz'd by *Guy*, Suffragan to *Otho* Biſhop of *Utrecht*, who gave the Name of *John*, to all the Males, and that of *Eliſabeth* to all the Females. But they Dy'd ſoon after, as well as the Mother, and were all laid together in the ſame Tomb. How fabulous ſoever this Story may ſeem to be, nevertheleſs it is averr'd, and paſſes for a Truth. So that there is alſo ſtill to be ſeen in the Church belonging to the Village, the Two Copper Baſons wherein the Infants were Baptiz'd; as alſo, the Story it ſelf in a Picture, at the bottom of which are to be read ſeveral *Latin Verſes*, the Senſe of which is this.

Behold, a Wonderful and Remarkable Effect, the like to which was never known ſince the beginning of the World. Reader, when you have read this Story, retire from hence, amaz'd and aſtoniſh'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the City of Rotterdam.

NExt to *Amſterdam*, the Richeſt and moſt flouriſhing City of *Holland*, is *Rotterdam*. The convenience of the *Haven*, allur'd to her all the advantages of a vaſt Trade; which is ſuch, that Ships of Two and Three hundred Tun come up into the middle of the Town, where the Goods are deliver'd at the Merchants Doors: whereas at *Amſterdam*, they are conſtrain'd to unload at the *Texel*, as I have already obſerv'd.

This City, which is ſeated upon the *Meuſe* or *Maeſe*, derives its Name from the Great Canal *Rotter* and *Damm*, which ſignifies a *Mound*, or *Cauſey* rais'd to keep out Water. Tho' others affirm it to be ſo call'd from *Ruther*, King of the *Franks*, the firſt Founder of it. It was firſt Wall'd about in the Year 1270. but it has been ſince enlarg'd at ſeveral times. More People take Shipping from *Rotterdam*, than from *Amſterdam*, by reaſon, that as ſoon as you have weigh'd Anchor, you are preſently out at Sea; whereas if you take Shipping at *Amſterdam*, you muſt fetch a compaſs about the Iſlands of the *Texel*, and many times you lye Wind-bound in the *Gulph* call'd the *South Sea*, for Ten or Twelve Days together. All the *Canals* of the City are adorn'd

on

on each ſide with a fair Key, and rows of Tree to every one, as well as thoſe of *Amſterdam* only they have this peculiar to themſelves, tha they are full of freſh Water, and never ſmell ill as ſtanding Waters do: ſo that the Air is much more wholſom then at *Amſterdam*. The Private Houſes are like Palaces, and the Publick Buildings, ſuch as the *Exchange*, the *Town-houſe*, th *Churches*, and more eſpecially their *Arſenals* fo their Arms and Ammunition both by Sea an Land, are fit Objects for the Curioſity of Foreigners.

The Learned *Eraſmus*, the Great Reſtorer o the *Latin* Tongue, was Born at *Rotterdam* in th Year 1467. and ended his Days at *Fribourg* i *Alſatia*, in the beginning of the 16th Age. I Honour of whoſe Memory, the Magiſtracy cau ſed his Effigies to be ſet up in Braſs upon th Great Bridge over the *Maeſe*, near the *Exchange* which ever ſince has been call'd *Eraſmus's Place* He is plac'd ſtanding upright upon a Pedeſtal and the Children and ſilly Women are made be lieve that he turns over one leaf of his Book ever time he hears the Clock ſtrike; and that whe he turns over the laſt leaf, then the World wil be at an end.

The *Stadt-houſe* is a very good Building, an ſo is *St. Lawrence's Church*, which is a very larg one, having in it a very great Organ; th *Dutch* Presbyterians, not being ſo nice as th *Engliſh*, who inveigh againſt that ſort of Muſic in Churches. In this Church alſo are to be ſeen the Monuments of ſeveral Great Sea-Comman ders, particularly that of *Lambert Moy*, Vice Admira

Admiral, who Dy'd *March* 13, 1625. His Arms are Engrav'd upon his Tomb, ſupported by a *Neptune* and a *Bellona* ſtanding upright upon a *Dolphin*, with an Inſcription, ſetting forth his moſt Famous Exploits.

In the ſame place is the Tomb of the Chevalier *Cornelius de Witt*, who owes his Advancement to the ſame Element, to which *Holland* is beholding for part of Hers. He paſs'd through all the Degrees of Sea-Service. He had been a Soldier, a Seaman, a Maſter of a Ship, a Captain, and at laſt a Vice-Admiral: and under that Character he Commanded the Fleets of his Country for 21 Years, during which time he had been in Fifteen Sea-Engagements, the laſt of which was that which was fought between the *Dutch* and the *Swedes*, the 8th of *Nov.* wherein *de Witt*, after he had given ſeveral marks of his Courage, being forſaken by his own, and ſurrounded by the Enemy, was kill'd with a Canon Shot. But the King of *Sweden* caus'd his Body to be Embalm'd, and ſent it home to his own Country.

The Hero is repreſented all in Armor, with his Helmet lying at his Feet, and his Battoon of Command in his Right Hand. Over Head is a Globe, and his Epitaph in Letters of Gold Engrav'd upon Black Marble. On each ſide appear *Mars* and *Neptune*, and a little higher the Admirals Arms, ſupported by Two Infants, and above them Two Women, the one ſounding a Trumpet, the other Crown'd with Garlands; and between them the Arms of *Holland*; on the Right ſide the Arms of the Admiralty, and on the Left, the Arms of the City. There

There is yet a Third Tomb, which the Admiralty caus'd to be erected, in memory of *Egbert-Bartholomew de Cortenaer*, Admiral of the *Meuse*. In the middle of the Frontispiece, which is of Black Marble, are to be seen the Arms of the Seven *United-Provinces*, Crown'd with an Imperial Crown. The Hero is represented in Armor, lying along upon his Tomb, having a piece of Canon for his Bolster, with a Battoon of Command in his Hand. His Helmet and his Arms appear behind, supported by several Flags and Banners; the whole of Marble, and an exquisite piece of Workmanship. Upon the Pedestal is to be seen this Inscription in *Dutch*.

Here lies a Hero, *who was the Right Hand of his Country; who by his Valour caus'd the Enemies Fleet to tremble, and open'd the Streights of the* Sound. *His Body rests in this Tomb.*

The last Monument which I shall speak of in this Chapter, is that which is erected to the Honour of the Noble *John de Liesde*, Chevalier, Vice-Admiral of *Holland*, who was kill'd with a Cannon Shot in an Engagement fought in *St. George's Channel*, upon the 21 of *August* 1663. between the *Dutch*, and the United Fleets of the Kings of *England* and *France*. This Monument is also in the great Church of *Rotterdam*, wherein Fame is represented, publishing the Valour of the *Hero*, and above that are to be seen the Arms of the Admiral, with an Inscription, setting forth his Character, and the manner how he ended his days, with certain Verses in *Dutch*, in praise of his Great Actions.

In

In this City they Brew good Beer, which is ſent from hence to all the Towns and Villages round about; beſides that, the Armies and Navies of the State are ſupply'd with Beer from hence. For their firing they uſe Turf and Wood: the Firſt cheap enough, the Second dear, and only made uſe of by the better ſort. The People are generally more Civil and Courteous to the *Engliſh*, then in other places, which is altogether to be aſcrib'd to their frequent Converſe and Dealing with them. The City is altogether at the Devotion of the Prince of *Orange*, now King of *England*; the Citizens being zealous and paſſionate Lovers of his Perſon and Intereſts, which upon all occaſions they make manifeſt to the higheſt. And here to ſpeak ſomething of the *Dutch* Ships, we muſt needs ſay, they are not ſo cleverly and neatly built as the *Engliſh*, nor ſo fit for Accommodation, as being more rude and ill ſhap'd, but very ſtrong, and proper for Service; without any Gilding or Carving, which is ſoon demoliſhed in a Sea-Fight, but plainly and homelily painted. The Trade of this City with *England* is very great. Inſomuch, that in the Year 1674, upon the opening of the Waters after a great Froſt, there Sail'd out of *Rotterdam*, Three hundred Sail of *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh* Veſſels at once, with an *Eaſterly* Wind.

CHAP. XI.

Of the other Principal Cities of Holland.

Leyden. I Will begin with *Leyden*, the neateſt City in all *Europe*, by *Ptolomy* call'd *Lugdunum Batavorum*. Some have been of an Opinion, that it deriv'd its name from the Downs or Mountains of Sand that lye near it. Others derive its Original from a *Roman* Legion that lay Quartered there, from whence it was call'd at firſt *Legia*, and by degrees *Leida*. 'Tis believed that it was built by an *Engliſh* Lord in the Year 450. However it were, this City is one of the moſt Antient in the Province, ſeated upon the *Old Rhine*, which divides it into Thirty one Iſlands, joyned by a Hundred forty five Bridges, of which, a hundred and four are of Stone, and hides it ſelf in the Sands that lye adjoyning to the Shore, for the removing of which, many vain endeavours have been us'd to make it a ſafe Harbor. This City was enlarg'd towards the *South*, in the Year 1389. The *Canal* which is call'd the *Steenſchur*, now fill'd up with very fair Houſes, was formerly the Moat that ſecur'd it. Afterwards, it was conſiderably enlarg'd to the *Weſt*; for the *Blew Gate* next the Beaſt Market, was the Gate of the City; and 'tis now call'd, the *Duty*, or the *Penny Gate*, becauſe it was built with the Impoſt of a Penny upon every

ry Tun of Turf; but the greateſt enlargement of it was about Five and twenty years ago, when it was made halfe as big agen, on the *North* ſide.

The City is remarkable for its excellent Manufactures, both of Linnen and Woollen Cloth, Serges, Camlets, Stuffs, Perpetuana's and Sayes: of ſome of which Commodities they ſend great quantities into *Turkey*, fetching alſo great ſtore of fine Wooll from *Spain*, and of courſe Wooll from *Poland* and *England*: in which Manufacture, there are ſome Merchants that keep, at leaſt, Four hundred Men a piece at work; nor is it leſs celebrated for its famous Univerſity, and the Siege which the *Spaniards* laid to it in the laſt age.

The States founded a Univerſity in this City, in the Yeat 1565. which is become ſo famous for all the Learned Sciences, that there are uſually Three or Four Hundred Scholars in it, and ſometimes more: *Germans*, *Polanders*, *Danes*, *Suedes*, *Engliſh*, *Scotch* and *French*, compoſe the greateſt part of the Youth, frequently intermixed with Princes, Marquiſſes, Counts and Lords: and it is always ſupply'd with the moſt eminent Profeſſors in *Europe*. *Scaliger*, *Salmaſius*, *Heinſius*, *Grotius*, and ſeveral others, have glitter'd here like ſo many Conſtellations of Learning. In this Univerſity it is that you ſee that Famous *Printing-Houſe* of *Elzevir*. The Library that belongs to it, is fill'd with choice Books, and with rare and Ancient Manuſcripts in all Languages. The Phyſick-Garden abounds with all manner of Variety, for the Delight of thoſe that go to ſee it, and will fully ſatisfie the Cu-

riosity of those that have any knowledge of Simples. You shall see in a large *Hall*, a great number of Mummies, and other Curiosities brought from the *Indies*; as also several Infants, not above Two, Three, and Four Months old; Birds, Serpents, &c. which you behold in Glasses. On the other side of the *Canal* is the *Anatomy-School*, which Foreigners never fail to visit. There you see Skeletons of all sorts; among the rest, there is one of a Cow Anatomiz'd, and a Man upon her, who had committed uncleanness with her. There is also to be seen the Picture of a Taylor, nam'd *John* of *Leyden*, who made himself King of the *Anabaptists*, and was the occasion of great Disorders in *Munster*, for which he is infamously famous in History. However, they shew his Picture here, because he was Born in this City.

After this, Strangers walk to see the *Burgh*, which is a very Old Castle, which as they say, was built by the *Romans* or *Saxons*. But now there remain no other marks of its Antiquity, then a round Mountain, about a Hundred Paces in circumference; you ascend to it by steps that are border'd with Fruit-Trees. The top of this Mountain is inclos'd with a Wall of Brick, which does not seem to be very Ancient; within the compass of which there is a very deep Well. Within this Incloſure there was a Labyrinth planted some years since, which renders this Place very delightful: so much the rather, because that from this Hill you may overlook the whole City, and all the Country round about.

There

There is besides, belonging to the University, a very High *Tower*, where the Students in *Astronomy* keep their Mathematical Instruments, and where they make their Observations of the Motions of the Celestial Bodies.

In the Year 1121, the *Great Church*, which is one of the faireſt Buildings in *Holland*, was Conſecrated to *St. Peter*, whoſe Name it bears; near this Church, there was formerly a Church, which ſerv'd for a Land-Mark for Ships that Sail'd before *Catwith*; but it fell down in 1509. The *Church* Dedicated to *St. Pancrace*, which is now call'd *Hooglans-Kirk*, was Conſecrated in 1344. at what time the Biſhop of *Utrecht* ſettl'd in it a Colledge of Cannons. It was magnificently begun, the Foundations being laid as far as the *Old Rhine*; but it was left unfiniſh'd. Our *Lady's*, which is now the *French* Church, and where the Great *Scaliger* lies Interr'd, was finiſh'd in the Year 1370.

The *Town-Houſe* which is ſeated in the middle of the Great Street, is an Ancient Structure, made very convenient by the Magiſtrates, and contains all the Courts of Judicature, and Apartments for the Seſſions of the Magiſtrates. In the Conſuls Chamber, there is a Picture, done by *Luke of Leyden*, repreſenting the *Day of Judgment*, highly eſteem'd by thoſe that have skill in Painting. Before the *Town-Houſe* are to be ſeen certain *Dutch* Inſcriptions Engrav'd upon Marble, relating to the Siege which the *Spaniards* laid before the Town, in the Year 1574. And that which appears to be very Ingenious is this, that the Numeral Letters denote the Year of the Siege

and that there are as many Letters as Days that the Siege endur'd, that is to ſay, a Hundred thirty two: for the *Spaniards* thought to have taken it by Starving the Defendants. In ſhort, the Inhabitants ſuffer'd moſt deplorable hardſhips. A world of People were Starv'd; and when they had no more Horſes left to Eat, no more Dogs nor Cats to ſuſtain Nature, a great croud of 'em went one day to the Burgomaſter *Peter Adrian de Verf*, to deſire him to ſurrender the City, being no longer able to ſee their Families dye for want of Suſtenance. Upon which, the Good Old Man laid before 'em the Honour of their Country; that he had reaſon to believe, that the Succours expected would ſuddainly arrive, and when he ſaw that nothing would ſatisfy 'em, he ripp'd open his Doublet, and ſhewing his naked Breaſt, *Fellow Countrymen*, ſaid He, "*'Tis all one to me, whether I Dye by your Hands, or by the Hands of the Enemy; I wiſh I had nouriſhment to give ye, but ſince I have not, take this miſerable Body and divide it among your Wives and Children.* Which Gallantry of their Conſul, made 'em ſo aſham'd, that they all return'd with full Reſolution to periſh for their Country, after the example of their Chieftain. But God deliver'd 'em from this Calamity in a ſhort time after. For the Prince of *Orange* cauſing the Dikes of the *Meuſe* and *Liſſel* to be broken down, overflow'd all the Country; which conſtrain'd the *Spaniards* to draw off in the Night time; not but that they were forc'd to leave abundance of their Men behind 'em in the Water. The next day, which was the 3 of *October*, 1574.

ſeveral

ſeveral Boats got in laden with Proviſion, which came from *Zealand*, at what time the Seamen made an end of the *Spaniards* whom they found half dead upon the way, by knocking 'em o'th Head. There was one, that carried his Hatred ſo high, as to tear out the Heart of one of thoſe miſerable wretches, which he ſet to his Mouth to eat it; but it prov'd ſo bitter, that he threw it to the Dogs.

Several Propoſitions had been made for opening the *Canal* of the *Old Rhine*, which the Sands of the Ocean, had ſtopt up near *Catwith*, in order to make a Port, which would have made *Leyden* a Seaport-Town, and greatly increas'd the Trade of the City. *Harlem*, alſo *Delf*, *Tergou*, and ſeveral other Cities had conſented to it, but *Amſterdam*, not without cauſe, afraid of the prejudice that her vaſt Commerce would receive thereby, always oppoſed it, and prevented the effect of that deſign.

During the parching Heats of Summer, the Waters that fill the Canals of the City, wanting a free Current, formerly occaſion'd ſuch ſtenches, that they often bred contagious Diſeaſes, more, ſince the Lake of *Spetremer* was dry'd up, which refreſh'd and cool'd the City. But by the induſtry of the Inhabitants, they made two very broad Canals ſome years ſince; by means of which, with the help of two Windmills upon the *South* ſide of the City, they empty all the ſtinking Water; and by the aſſiſtance of two other Mills on the *North* ſide of the Town, they bring in the Freſh Water which they draw out of *Harlem-Lake*.

The *Dutch* Peasants, when they have any Quarrel one among another, end it by Dint of an ugly sort of sport that they have, call'd *Snick* or *Snee*: and this sort of Fighting has been a long time Authoriz'd among 'em. You might have seen at their Fairs, some of these People that challeng'd the stoutest. They hung a Knife upon a Tree or Stake, and he that did but touch it with the end of his Finger, was engag'd to Fight. They held their Hat in their Left Hand to fend off the Blow, and with the Knife which they held in their Right Hand, they did their best to cut the Nose or Face of their Adversary, with a Back stroke; for they never stab'd with the Point, which is the reason that you may see at this present a great many of these People with their Faces all full of Scars. The debauching with Brandy or strong Beer, generally occasions these Quarrels; especially among them that get drunk with a sort of Beer which is Launted with Urine, and kept Three or Four Weeks, which makes 'em in a manner stark mad for some Hours.

I have observ'd, that the extent of the *United-Provinces* is not very large, but that it is extreamly populous, which is the reason that Land is so very dear: For an Acre of Pasture Land is worth between Thirteen and Fourteen hundred Livres; and Arable is worth much more, being usually Sold for Two thousand Livres an Acre: but Land that is proper for Gardening, is worth a Thousand Crowns an Acre.

Travelling

Travelling in *Holland* is very eaſie, by reaſon of Tilt-Boats drawn by Horſes, and theſe Boats are charmingly neat and clear; they will hold about Fifty Perſons, and ſet out every Hour for every City in *Holland*; and every thing is ſo order'd, that the very moment of the Boats arrival is poſitively known. When you come to the Landing place, if you deſire to go farther, you find other Boats juſt ready; and you are very ſafe, as well from any Injury or Affront, as from being robb'd of your Money. At the Gates of the Cities where the Boats ply, there is a Clock, and the Clock has no ſooner ſtruck, but the Commiſſary appointed to look after the exactneſs of theſe Carriages, by the ſound of a little Bell which hangs in his Office, gives notice to the Maſter of the Boat to put off, without expecting any more company, thô there be no Body, or but one ſingle Perſon in the Boat; and if there be but Two more then the Boat will hold, they preſently ſend away another Boat, without raiſing the price; for every Body knows what he is to pay for himſelf, according to the diſtance of the places. They that come firſt, take the firſt Places, without diſtinction of Age, Sex, or Quality; and as for Children, till they come to paſt Ten years of age, they never pay for their Places, thô many times they have the beſt Seats. The Boatmen from *Leyden* to *Amſterdam* ſhare all alike, thoſe from *Leyden* to *Harlem* do the ſame, and the ſame method is obſerv'd by all the reſt, ſo that he who carries but Two, gains as much as he that carries Fifty, and has his Boat full.

Delf.

THE City of *Delf* is ſeated in a Plain, between *Rotterdam*, *Leyden*, and the *Hague*. It derives its Name from the *Canal* call'd *Delf*, which intermixes with the *Maeſe*, between *Rotterdam* and *Schedam*. 'Tis ſaid that *Godfrey* of *Bulogne* Duke of *Lorrain*, who had Conquer'd *Holland*, was the Founder of it. Afterwards *Albert* of *Bavaria* having Beſieg'd it, made himſelf Maſter of it, Diſmantl'd it, and Demoliſh'd the Caſtle belonging to it, as a puniſhment for having held out Seven Weeks againſt his Army, and the Inhabitants were Ranſom'd for the Sum of Ten thouſand Crowns.

This City was reduc'd to Aſhes in 1536, and it was obſerv'd, that a Stork which had built her Neſt in a Chimney, not being able to ſave her Young ones, threw her ſelf, together with her young ones into the Flames. In this City it was that *William* Prince of *Orange* was Aſſaſſinated, as I have already related in the *4th Chapter* of this Volume, In the Year 1654. the Magazine of *Powder*, which was then in this City, taking fire, very much defac'd it, as alſo the Great Arſenal, where there are always Arms ſufficient to Arm Twelve thouſand Men. Since which accident, the Powder has been kept in a Magazine by it ſelf, being a Brick Houſe with a Moat and a Draw-Bridge in the Mid-way between this City and *Rotterdam*.

Delf

Delf is a large and well-Peopl'd City, the Streets of which are very clean, and the Houſes well built. The *Town-Houſe* is a very beautiful Structure, where the Architects and Painters have been at ſtrife to out-vie one another. And upon the Frontiſpiece of this Edifice, is to be ſeen the following Inſcription.

Hæc Domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, Crimina, jura, probos.

The *Market-place* is a very ſpacious one, between this Houſe and the *New Church*; which is very conſiderable, as well for its Beauty and Largeneſs, as for its High and Roomy *Tower*, wherein are above Eight hundred Bells of all ſizes, which make the pleaſanteſt jangling of any Bells in *Europe*, by the means of Wheels, Barrels, and other Machines, which cauſe 'em to go all with ſo much exactneſs, that you cannot hear the beginning of the Tunes which they Chime, but you muſt ſtand to liſten till the end. In this Church are the *Mauſoleums* of the Princes of *Orange*, the moſt beautiful of which, is that erected for Prince *William* the Founder of the Commonwealth, of which we have already given the Deſcription.

There is alſo to be ſeen the Tomb of Admiral *Peter Hein*, which the States-General caus'd to be erected to his Memory; the Pedeſtal is of Black Marble; over Head are the Admiral's Arms, and of each ſide a Globe, to denote the Knowledge he had of the *Sphear*, and his Skill in *Geography* and *Aſtronomy*. The *Hero*'s Statue, which

which is of White Marble, is represented lying along upon his Tomb, laying his Left Arm upon his Helmet. In the middle of the Pedestal, the most Signal Atchievements of this Admiral are Engrav'd upon Touch-stone in Letters of Gold. By that Epitaph we are given to understand, that he was Born in the Port of *Delf*, and consequently of a mean Extraction; that his Great Soul rais'd him above his Birth, by which he perform'd a world of Glorious Actions. That in the Year 1624. being advanc'd to the Vice-Admiralship, he took the City of *St. Saviours* from the *Portugueses*. That in 1627. he beat the Enemies Fleet, and carried away to the Island of *Marea*, the Ships which he took from 'em. That in the Year 1628. He took from the *Spaniards*, near the Island of *Cuba*, a Fleet of Twenty Ships, laden with Gold, Silver, and other Riches of the *Indies*. That being made Chief Admiral, he attacked the Enemies of the Common-wealth before *Terouana*, where he was kill'd with a Cannon-Shot.

He was undaunted, yet not rash,
Magnanimous, yet not proud:
A severe Observer of Naval Discipline;
And became as capable to Command,
As he was ready to Obey.

There is also to be seen the Tomb where Admiral *Trump* lies; whose Name alone comprehends a vast number of Elogies in it. He was kill'd in an Engagement with the *English*, *Aug.* 10. 1653. in the 56*th* year of his Age.

The

The Body of this *Hero*, lies all in Armor upon a Pedeſtal; the whole of Marble or Touch-ſtone. He is repreſented lying upon the Helm of a Ship, and his Head repoſes upon a piece of Cannon, his Helmet lying at his Feet. Two Children ſupport the Arms of the *States-General*, and thoſe of *Holland*, and a Third preſents him a Naval Crown. On each ſide are ſeveral Arms of the *Romans*, and over them the Admirals Arms in White Marble, which were conferr'd upon him as marks of Honour and Nobility by *Lewis* XIII. after the Admiral had defeated the *Spaniſh* Fleet between *Dover* and *Calais*.

Monſieur *Tromp* his Son, who ſucceeded him in his Imployment of Admiral, and who acquir'd a high Reputation, which he juſtly merited, dy'd at *Amſterdam* in *May* 1690. His Body was carried to *Delf* in great Pomp, but I do not hear that there is any Monument erected to his Memory as yet.

Harlem.

Harlem. HArlem is a very Beautiful, very Large and Wealthy City, ſeated upon the River *Sparen*, about Three Leagues diſtant from *Amſterdam*, and Four from *Leyden*, near a Lake of the ſame name, Four Miles from the Sea. It is accounted to be the Second City of *Holland*, and ſends her Deputies to all the Colleges of the Government, having a Communication with *Leyden* by means of a *Canal*, that

that was made in the year 1656. Fabulous History will have it, that one *Lem*, a Son of one of the Kings of the *Frisons* was the Founder of it. Others ascribe that Honour to the *Normans*. It has suffer'd very much by several Conflagrations, more especially by Two that happen'd in the Years 1347, and 1351. but still it reviv'd more Glorious out of its own Ashes. In the Year 1572. the Inhabitants threw off the *Spanish* Yoak, and embraced the Reformed Religion.

This City is famous for its Manufactures; consisting in the making of fine Linnen, commonly call'd Holland, Tiffanies, Damasks, Silk Stuffs, Ribands and Tape: to which purpose they have Mills, by the help of which, they can Weave 40 or 50 Pieces in a day. Their Bleacheries also, or Places where they Whiten their Linnen, are the best in *Europe*; besides that, their Water whitens their Cloth better then any other in all the Seventeen Provinces. 'Tis also no less Famous for the Invention of Printing, and for the Expedition of the Inhabitants as far as *Damiata* in *Egypt*.

In the Year 1245. it was resolv'd in the Council of *Lyon*, that the *Christian* Princes should unite their Forces for the recovery of the *Holy Land* from the Infidels. Whereupon, *St. Lewis* undertook that Expedition, together with *William* IV. Count of *Holland*, who was Elected King of the *Romans* in the Year 1248. and several other Princes. Now their Fleet being arriv'd before *Damiata*, they found the Harbor barr'd against 'em with a massy Iron Chain, drawn level with the Water from one side of the Haven to the other;

other; so that they could not Besiege the City. But the Inhabitants of *Harlem*, who made a part of that Army, fasten'd huge Saws under the bottoms of their Vessels, with which they broke the Chain, and made way for the taking of the Place. Ever since which time *Harlem* has born for her Arms, a Sword between Four Stars, with a Cross at the Point, with this Impress, *Virtue surpasses Strength.*

The Noble Science of Printing, the Preservatrix of all Learning, and the Liberal Sciences was not known in *Europe* till the Year 1420. at what time it was first invented at *Harlem*. I know, that 'tis said to have flourish'd a long time before among the *Chineses*; but the knowledge of it was not arriv'd in *Europe*. I know well likewise, that *Mayence* assumes the first finding out of the Secret, but *Harlem* disputes with her for Precedency of time, tho she will not rob her of the Honour of having Polish'd the first Invention, and of having imparted it to several other Cities.

Laurence Coster, a Citizen of *Harlem*, was a very melancholy Person; and he would frequently betake himself to a Wood near the City, only to Walk and Meditate all alone by himself; and being naturally a Man of Wit and Parts, he imagin'd with himself, that if he could but find out a way to write whole Words and Sentences all at once, without the help of a Pen, he should do a thing very advantageous to the Publick. With this Design he try'd to make several Characters of Wood with a Knife, and after he had shap'd some, he blacken'd 'em with Ink,

Ink, and then applyd 'em upon Paper; and seeing there was some probability of Success in the Design, he apply'd himself to it with so much diligence, that in a little time he was in a condition to employ People to work at his Press. But among the Persons he made use of, there was a certain *German*, whose Name was *John Faustus*, who finding that all his Masters Characters were compleated, and a portable Prey, stole 'em from him in the year 1423, and carrying them to *Mayence*, easily perswaded the Magistrates, that he was the Inventor of these Machines, and by that fallacy obtain'd their Protection and Privileges for himself.

In the Year 1559. Pope *Paul* IV. at the Request of *Philip* II. Erected that City into a Bishoprick, the only Bishoprick in that Province, and made *Nicholas Nieulant* the first Bishop of the Place, to whom *Godfrey Mierloo*, a Dominican Frier succeeded, who was the Second and last Bishop. For in the Year 1572. they were Expell'd by the *Calvinists*. Soon after the *Spaniards* laid Siege to it, with an Army under the Command of *Frederick* Duke of *Alva*, which lasted Eight Months; during which time, both the Besiegers and the Besieged suffered very great hardships. The Besieged refus'd to Surrender upon the Conditions that were offer'd 'em. They threw over the Walls all the Images, and all the Ornaments of the Churches, of which they could make no profit, and sent the *Spaniards* the Heads of every Tenth Pris'ner which they had taken, in derision of the Tenth Peny which he had rais'd upon his Subjects in the *Low Countries*.

But

But they paid dearly for their cruelty. For being conſtrain'd to Surrender at Diſcretion, after they had loſt part by the Sword, and part by Famin, two Thirds of their Inhabitants, almoſt all the reſt that were left were put to the Sword and thoſe that made their eſcapes and were taken again, were ty'd Back to Back and thrown into the River.

In this City is to be ſeen one of the moſt Beautiful and Largeſt Churches in all the Seventeen Provinces, in the Walls of which, ſome of the Cannon Bullets that were ſhot by the *Spaniards* during the Siege of the Place, are to be ſeen ſticking to this day. There are alſo no leſs then Three Organs in it, together with the Models of the Three Ships wherein the *Harlemers* Sail'd to *Damiata*: and in the Steeple of this Church hang Two Silver Bells, which they brought from thence, and which they Ring every Night at Nine a Clock.

Near the City ſtands a very pleaſant Grove, diſtinguiſh'd into Walks, whether upon Sundays and Holidays, the Citizens of *Harlem*, *Amſterdam*, and other Places, walk to divert and recreate themſelves. Moreover, not far from the Grove is a Lake of Freſh Water, which in the Language of the Country is call'd *Harlemer*; it was ſeveral times debated among the Magiſtrates, whether they ſhould drain and fill up this Lake; but the City of *Leyden* always oppos'd it; becauſe they draw their Water from thence that refreſhes their *Canals*, and which preſerves 'em from Infection during the extremity of Summers Heat.

The

The Vicinity of *Waterland*, where the Ground trembles under your Feet, and where the Meadows resemble floating Turfs, or Green Sodd, is the reason that the Territory of *Harlem* is very full of Boggs, and therefore there is not such plenty of Pasturage as about *Leyden*, *Delf*, and the *Hague*. *Guicciardin* tells a Story in one of his Works, that a Cow feeding in a Meadow near *Harlem*, fell into a Ditch, and Three Days after was found in the Lake, about half a League distant from the Place she was lost in, thô there was no apparent Communication between that Lake and the Ditch.

Goude.

Goude. GOUDE, or *Tergou* is seated upon the River *Ille*, into which the Rivolet of *Gou* throws it self, and from which the City derives its name. 'Tis said to have been built by *Florent* V. Count of *Holland*, in the Year 1272. and that it was for a long time under particular Lords of the House of *Blois*, and that it did not return to the Counts of *Holland* till the Year 1498. In the Year 1420. it was reduc'd to Ashes.

This City is considerable, for being Mistress of the Sluyce of the *Issel*, by means of which, they can Drown the Country for Seven or Eight Leagues together. The Magistrates, by Order from the States, caus'd this Sluce to be open'd, when the *French* Army invaded the Province, in

in the Year 1672. But the Country Bores finding themſelves by this means utterly ruin'd, went to *Tergou*, with their Arms in their Hands; and having broke open one of the Gates of the City, Beſieg'd the Magiſtrates in the *Town-Houſe*, and compelled 'em to ſhut the Sluces. But this was not done till the Rabble had pillag'd the Houſe of the Burgomaſter *Sinke*, threatning to ſerve the reſt of the Magiſtrates after the ſame manner.

Travellers that goe to *Goude*, make it their Buſineſs to ſee the *Town-Houſe*, which is a handſome Structure, and the Great Church which is equal in Beauty to any in the Province; the Glaſs-Windows being very Artfully Painted.

Dort or Dordrecht.

Dort. I Come next to the moſt Ancient City of *Holland*; at leaſt that which holds the Firſt Rank in the Aſſembly of Eſtates of the Province. For I ſhall ſay nothing of thoſe other Petty-Towns that have nothing in 'em worthy Obſervation.

Dort, is one of the pleaſanteſt Cities of the Province, and the beſt ſeated for Trade. It is waſh'd by a part of the *Rhine*, which is there call'd *Wahal*; by the *Maeſe*, the *Merue*, and the *Lingee*, and make an Iſland of it, ſince it was ſeparated from the Main Land by a great Inundation in the Year 1421. at what time the Damms being broken down; the Sea ſwallow'd up

up Seventy two Villages, a great number of Caſtles, and above a Hundred thouſand Souls. Inſomuch, that at a low Tide, you may ſee ſome remaining Footſteps of ſome of thoſe Villages. The Coaſt is alſo very dangerous for thoſe that Sail by it in Tempeſtuous weather.

This City is Famous for theſe Particulars, that the Counts of *Holland*, before they were admitted, went thither to take their Oaths of Fidelity to the States; that it has always held the Firſt Place in the Aſſembly of the Province; that it was the only City that had Liberty to Coin Money; and no leſs remarkable for the Synod which the Proteſtants held there for the deciſion of ſome Controverſies about Predeſtination, in the Year 1618.

They take a world of Fiſh cloſe by the Town, eſpecially *Salmon*; and it is obſervable upon this occaſion, that in the Year 1620. in Nine Months time they caught Eight thouſand nine hundred and twenty one *Salmons*. Inſomuch, that for a good while after, Servants, when they came to be hired, made it a part of their Bargain, that their Maſters ſhould not feed 'em with *Salmon* above twice a week at moſt: but ſince that time that ſort of Fiſh has not been ſo plentiful. I was told upon the Place, that this extraordinary Plenty proceeded from hence; for that ſome Ships laden with Tobacco, being caſt away upon the North Coaſt, the bitterneſs of that Plant drove all the *Salmons* upon the Coaſts of *Holland*, a great part of which ran up into the *Meuſe*.

The

The Streets are very neat, and the Houſes well built, as in all the other Cities of the Province. There are alſo in this Place very fair Churches, among which, that of *Our Lady* is the moſt compleat, to which there belongs a Tower, the top of which is ſo high, that it may be ſeen a great way off. The People report, That a Woman made a Vow to build a Church, but having no more then Two Crowns in all the World, She had a Viſion which bid her go on with her Deſign, and that that Money ſhould ſuffice: upon which, She preſently laid out her two Crowns in the purchaſe of ſome Materials: preſently after that ſhe found two Crowns more in her Purſe, which became inexhauſtible, till the Church was finiſh'd as now it ſtands.

After *Holland* had caſt off the Yoak of *Spain*, there was a Medal coin'd, wherein this Province was repreſented by the Figure of a Woman with a Sword in her Hand, and a Hat upon her Head, the Emblem of Liberty. She is made ſitting in a Garden, ſurrounded with a ſingle incloſure of Oſiers, with this Motto, *Liberty of the Country*. On the other ſide, A Goat which a young Wolf is going to Suck; but a *Dutch* Peaſant beats the young Wolf away with this Impreſs; *Fly hence Goat-ſucker*, by which was meant a *Spaniard*: which occaſion'd a long Coppy of Verſes, by way of Dialogue, between a *Dutch* Man and a *Spaniard*, which was publiſh'd upon the coming out of the Medal, ſetting forth the mortal Antipathy which the *Dutch* had to the Imperious and Tyrannical Government of the *Spaniards*.

The

The City of *Dort* was formerly the Staple for all the Exported Merchandizes, but now is only the Mart for *Rhenish* Wines, which they Brew excessively, by intermixing with it *French* White-Wines, and other meager, hungry Wines. There is also a *Theater* in this City, but the Plays, the Stage, and the Actors are but very ordinary.

Alsemaer.

Alsemaer. ALSEMAER is a very neat and pleasant City, thô one of the most Ancient in the *Low Countries*, extreamly clean, and finely Pav'd: in a word, it may be said to be a flourishing City. In the past Ages it had been Plunder'd, and laid in Ashes by the *Freislanders*, and the Inhabitants of *Guelderland*, but was soon Re-edify'd by the Natives of the Place, and Fortify'd according to the best skill of those times; but *William* I. order'd it to be more Artificially strengthen'd with new Works, and regular Fortifications, which stood 'em in great stead, when the *Spaniards*, Commanded by the Duke of *Alva*, Sate down before it in the Year 1576. So that they were forc'd to raise their Siege with Ignominy and Dishonour.

This City is the Metropolis of the *Northern* parts of *Holland*, sends her Deputies to the *Hague*, claims a Right of Session in the Admiralty, has a Stock going in the *East-India* Company, and drives

drives a great Trade in Linnen Cloth. 'Tis also seated in a very plentiful Country, which produces good store of Corn, Butter and Cheese. The Great Church is a curious piece of Architecture; the Wainscot that Adorns it, is excellent Workmanship; and there is in it a large and fair Organ, which is Play'd upon every Forenoon, from Eleven till Twelve a Clock.

The *Stadt-House* is a plain ancient Structure, but good Workmanship, and stands in a broad, well Pav'd, and very clean Street.

Middleburgh.

Middleburgh. *Middleburgh*, is the Capital City of *Zealand*, seated in the Island of *Walcheren*, in former times no more then an inconsiderable Village, but now a flourishing, well built, opulent, and strongly Fortify'd City. The People are well made, smart and active, and accounted the most valiant Seamen in all the Seven Provinces, so that for the most part they are better Seamen then Merchants. This City has a good Share in the Stock of the *East-India* Company, and has a Chamber for the Sale of Goods that come from thence. The Churches are spacious, and no contemptible Structures; but their Private Houses are built more after the Ancient fashion then in *Amsterdam*, as is also their *Guild-Hall*, and their *Exchange*, both Ancient Structures, and the last not overcrouded with Merchants.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

Containing Remarks, worthy the Readers Curiosity.

THere is not any State in *Europe* where the People are so Rich as in *Holland*; more especially, the Peasants of *Frize* are Richer then any Nobleman in other places; the Women and Maids have almost every one their Silver Girdles, their Pendents for their Ears, and Necklaces of Gold, and many times their Hair twisted with strings of Oriental Seed Pearl. Nor is it a wonderful thing to see a Peasant give Twelve thousand Crowns with his Daughter in Marriage; and some of 'em have had a Tun of Gold, every Tun containing a Hundred thousand Florins, and every Florin being worth Five and twenty Sous of *France*. I confess, there are not many so Rich; but they are generally all of 'em very well to pass.

When they Marry a Daughter, the Custom is, that they who are invited, get ready a Garland of Flowers, which they put upon the Brides Head, and at Night fasten it to the Pillow of the Nuptial Bed, which is all strew'd over with Green Herbs. They have a Bason full of Leaves and Flowers, of which they throw a handful i'the Faces of the Bride and Bridegroom as they goe to Church to have the Marriage Blest, accompanying them with that Ceremony

Ceremony to the end of the Street: and when they return, a Virgin meets 'em about 30 Paces from the Houſe, to pay 'em the ſame Reſpect. For by this Ceremony it is, that they know whither the Bride be a Virgin or a Widow, pretending that thoſe Flowers are the Emblems of Virginity.

When any one happens to Die in *Holland*, they are Buried by the Heirs or Relations with all the Solemnity that is poſſible. They invite all the Kindred to the Burial, all the Friends, all the Neighbors, and Acquaintance of the Deceaſed, at leaſt the Men, for the Women never follow the Corps. All People come to the Houſe where the Corps lies, at the Hour appointed, in Black Suits and Cloaks: and in regard they are very punctual in paying a due Reſpect to all the Company; there is a kind of a Maſter of the Obſequies, who ſo ſoon as the Body is carried forth, calls out all the Gueſts, beginning firſt with the neareſt Relations, then proceeding to thoſe who are diſtinguiſhed by any Publick Imployment; next calling out the Friends and Acquaintance; and Laſtly, the Neighbors and other Perſons, and ſo they go Two and Two, with an extraordinary Gravity. When the Body is Buried, they return back with Him or Them who make the Burial; and being come to the Houſe, they draw up in two Files in the Street, at what time the Perſons concerned return their Thanks to the Company for the Honour they have done 'em, with a profound Reverence, and at the ſame Inſtant invite 'em to drink the Healths of thoſe that are

left behind. Then every one enters the Houſe, where Twelve or Fifteen Perſons continually pour out Wine or Beer into Glaſſes, according to the Eſtate which the Party deceaſed Dy'd worth, or according to the Liberality of his Heirs. They have nothing to Eat but a few Biſcuits, or Spic'd Cakes; which is the reaſon that many People get tippl'd; So that for the moſt part of the time, you ſhall hear 'em do nothing but Laugh, Sing, and Quarrel, where a little before there was nothing but Sadneſs and Lamentation. However, they are only ordinary People that commit theſe Rudeneſſes. For Perſons of good Quality always retire, after they have drank a Glaſs or two to the Relations of the Deceaſed.

The more they expend upon a Funeral, the more Honour it is to thoſe that were at the Charges. Perſons of Quality cauſe their Arms to be Painted upon a large Board; which is carried before the Corps, and plac'd in the Church over the Tomb, where it remains a Year, and ſometimes more; or elſe it is hung over the Houſe of the Party Deceas'd, where it hangs till the Year of Mourning be at an end.

'Tis to be obſerv'd that there are Impoſitions laid, even upon the Dead; but they are as it were voluntary Benevolences. For from Noon till Two a Clock, you may Bury your Dead, without paying any other Coſts, then only the Charges of the Burial, But they who Bury Half an Hour after Two, are oblig'd to pay a Forfeiture of a Hundred Sous, which doubles every Half Hour; For example, at Three a Clock

Clock the Forfeiture is Ten Livers, at Four, Twenty; at Five, Forty; at Six, Fourſcore; at Seven, a Hundred and ſixty; at Eight, Three hundred and Twenty; and at Nine, Six hundred and forty; which is the higheſt: for after that Hour no body is permitted to Bury. Theſe Forfeitures are all for the benefit of the Poor; and are not ſo high in all Citys; every City having the Priviledge to lay what Impoſitions they pleaſe. But the greateſt part of Perſons of Quality and Rich Merchants take a pride in paying theſe ſorts of Forfeitures; which is the reaſon that they ſtay till the very laſt Minute before they go to the Church. 'Tis alſo further to be obſerv'd, that they never bury the Corps, till the Party has been Dead four or five Days, as well to prevent what has ſometimes happen'd, the Burying People alive; as alſo that they may have time to prepare for the Funeral Pomp. And indeed, becauſe the Summer Heats are not extraordinary; as alſo for that their Houſes are very cool, they are not ſubject to thoſe Annoyances, which are very inconvenient to People in *France*, *Spain*, and *Italy*, where their keeping of Dead Bodies too long, would infect the Air, and cauſe a Peſtilence.

Friſe.

Friſe. THO' the Laws, the Manners and Cuſtoms of the People, neighboring upon *Holland*, at leaſt the Inhabitants of the *United Provinces*, be the ſame with thoſe of the *Hollanders*; 'tis to be obſerv'd however, that the Country of *Friſe* has particular Qualities which diſtinguiſh it. The Paſtures are better then in any other part of the *United-Provinces*, which is the reaſon that their Horſes are larger, and ſtronger then in any other parts of the *Dutch* Territories. This Province has no need of Foreign Succors to ſupply 'em with Corn; quite the contrary, ſhe frequently ſends Corn to her Neighbours, thô ſhe has no great extent of Arable Lands; but the Soil is ſo Fertile, that one Year with another it yields a Hundred for one, and ſometimes more; for every Grain ſends up two or three Ears, which contain at leaſt Forty or Fifty Grains apiece: and the Straw is ſo ſtrong and thick, that the Horſes can hardly endure it for Litter.

The Cows which are of an extraordinary Largeneſs, bring forth two Calves at a Birth, and the Sheep three Lambs; for their Sheep are very large, and their Wooll very long, and that which is the greater wonder is this, that they Shear their Sheep twice a Year. They have neither Bears, nor Wolves, nor wild Boars among 'em, but only ſome few Deer, and ſome Goats.

Goats. Their Lakes and Rivers are cover'd with Swans, Geese, and Wild Ducks. There is an infinite number of Mice that devour the Corn, and Worms as big as Silk-Worms, that come to have Wings in a little time after they come out of the Earth, and eat the Corn in the Blade.

The *Frisons* have been always large and strong; and by *Tiberius* and *Nero* were look'd upon as the best Soldiers in *Germany*. They pretend, that in regard they never Marry till Seven and Twenty, Thirty, or Five and Thirty Years of Age, their Children come into the World much stronger then the Children of those People that Marry younger.

Of Guelders.

THe *Gueldrians*, or People of *Guelders* are not ſo Warlike as their Anceſtors, but they are much prouder. The Air of that Province is more wholſome then that of *Holland*; in this Province it is, that the City of *Nimeguen* ſtands where the Peace between *France* and the greateſt part of the Potentates of *Europe*, with whom ſhe was at War, was Signed in the Year 1678.

Nimeguen.

This City has the Firſt Voice in the Aſſembly of the States of the Province, and enjoys the Priviledge to coin Money. And She alone it is that acknowledges not the Juriſdiction of the *Chancery* of *Guelders* in reference to *Appeals* from the Sentences of her Magiſtrates. All Cauſes of *Appeal* are Summon'd to *Aix-la-Chapelle*, thô ſhe does not acknowledge the Juriſdiction of the Empire, only that She is oblig'd to the Annual Homage of a Glove full of Pepper, which ſhe ſends to *Aix* by an Expreſs Commiſſioner.

As for *Aix-la-Chapelle*, few People are ignorant that it is famous for the Hot Springs near adjoyning to it, whither Infirm People reſort for Cure from all parts at leaſt, Fifty Leagues diſtant, but every Body knows not how they came to be diſcovered.

By the Ancient Records of this City we are given to Underſtand, that *Charlemain* being a Hunting

Hunting, his Horſe with a ſpurn of his Heel, digg'd up a ſmall ſpot of Earth, which being newly open'd, a thick Smoak roſe up from the Place, which raiſing the Emperor's Curioſity, he let People to dig deep into the Ground, by which means they met with ſome Springs of Hot Water; of which, when they came to underſtand the Virtues, the Emperor was reſolv'd to Honor the Place with the Neighborhood of a City. Thereupon he built *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and made it the Place of his uſual Reſidence; withal, ordering that all the Emperors his Succeſſors ſhould be Crown'd there. However, it cannot be ſaid, that *Charles the Great* was the Founder of *Aix*, but rather the Reſtorer, ſeeing that it had been a long time before deſtroy'd by *Attila*. But certain it is that *Charles* Repair'd it, and Adorn'd it with a Magnificent Palace, a ſumptuous Church, and in a word, made it worthy to be the Reſidence of ſo Great a Prince.

Utrecht.

Utrecht. THE Province of *Utrecht* is but of a ſmall Extent; the Air however is wholſome, and the Soil fruitful, becauſe it is much Drier then that of the neighbouring Countries. The Capital City bears the name of the Province, and is Famous for the Union there made in the Year 1579. of which we have already ſpoken. Formerly it was the

Seat of the Biſhops of *Utrecht*, whoſe Power was ſo conſiderable, that he could have brought into the Field Forty thouſand of his Subjects: But at that time the Country of *Overyſſel* was joyned to that of *Utrecht*; there is ſtill to be ſeen the Epiſcopal Palace, the Cathedral Church, which is call'd by the name of *St. Martins*; together with the Churches of *St. Peters*, *St. Johns*, *Our Ladys*, which are very well Built. There were Two Commanderies in this Province, one belonging to the Knights of *Maltha*, and the other to the Knights of the Teutonick Order, together, with ſeveral Abbeys: but ſince the change of Religion, the States have taken the Revenues of theſe Places into their own Hands.

FINIS.

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